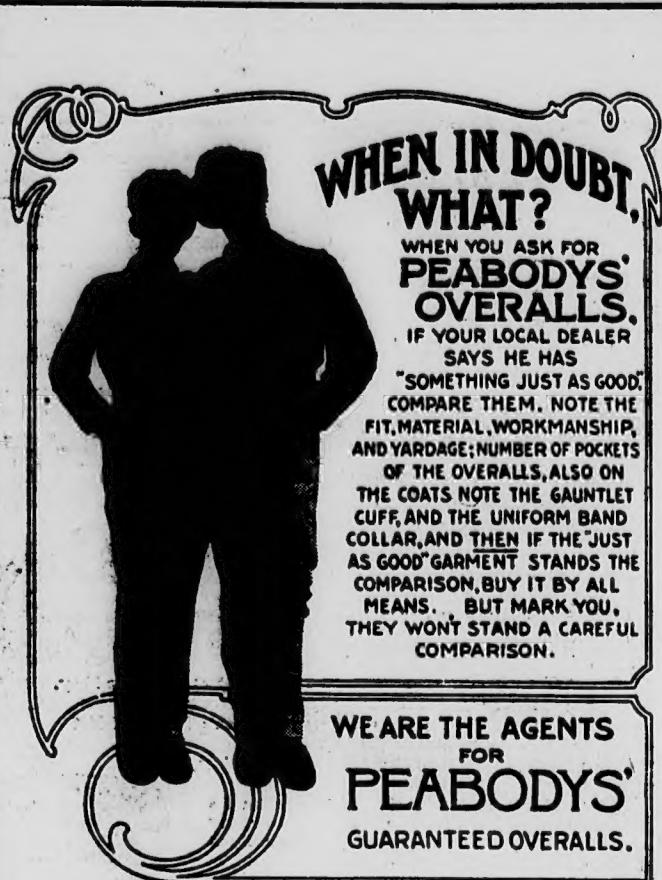


DIDSBUY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDSBUY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10th, 1916

No. 19



J. V. Berscht

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

Dealers in all kinds of Fresh
and Cured Meats

We Pay Cash for Poultry, Butter,
Eggs and Hides

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Phone 127

THE
Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,560,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$190,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading
for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions

Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking
business given prompt attention.

J. W. DORAN, Manager

Didsbury Branch

Let the Pioneer print your
Butter Wrappers.

Provincial Library
PIONEER

An Exciting Chase

The town was considerably excited on Friday last when it became known that a man by the name of E. P. Nelson who had been arrested for being drunk and disorderly had broken away from Constable Sick in the very early hours of the morning. The prisoner was handcuffed but managed to make a complete get-away in the dark. The prisoner had been arrested once in the evening before but broke away from the constable and another man, and when the constable went to arrest him again at that time the prisoner drew a knife and threatened him.

The next time that the Constable was able to act in the matter was when Messrs. Harry Gibson and Lou Martin went to his house and informed him that a man was lying in the road and they were afraid he was dead. The Constable made a hurried visit to the spot and found that it was his man lying there asleep. After a tussle to get the handcuffs on, with the help of the two men and a buggy they managed to get the prisoner to the lock-up and put him into a cell. While the Constable was getting his key to unlock the handcuffs the prisoner made a break and succeeded in again making his escape, and as stated in the darkness of the night they were unable to find him.

The case was reported to the Mayor early in the morning and he gave orders to the constable to immediately get busy again and keep after the man until he was found, as it was thought that with the handcuffs off he could not get very far away without being caught. The next thing that happened was that he was seen in the hotel with the handcuffs off and the constable immediately went to get him, but before he was able to effect the arrest somebody must have warned the man as he was out of the hotel and a long way down the alley before the Constable got sight of him, and he again managed to make his escape. The mayor then decided that in the interests of law and order that the matter had got to be serious and called in Constable Clarke of Olds to assist. Constable Clarke arrived in the afternoon and the two constables then worked together and finally through information received located the man about six miles east of town. An automobile was secured and the M. P. arrested him about six o'clock.

As there had been several things happen during the night that was serious the Mayor thought that the M. P. should be asked to stay on the job until it was completed, and if possible to catch the party who took the handcuffs off, or assisted to take them off, as this was a serious matter. Constable Clarke was unable to stay on the job and the Mayor put the matter in the hands of Corp. Birch, of Crossfield, who came up on Saturday afternoon,

when it turned out that the captured man was well known in police circles. The Corporal got busy and finally a charge was laid against a certain well known man in town in the matter of the handcuffs.

The arrest of this man was astounding as he has always borne an excellent character and although of a quiet disposition was well thought of. However the preliminary evidence was so serious nothing else could be done in the matter except carry out the law. It was getting late in the evening and as it was felt that the first man was too dangerous to keep in the local lock-up over Sunday the Mayor, in consultation with J. R. Good, J. P., decided that a preliminary hearing should take place at once and the cases remanded for a further hearing to do justice to the case and to allow accused to get Counsel if he wished and it was understood that (Continued on last page)

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

GRASS SEED—Place your orders where the price is right and where you can get any variety you want, at Rumball & Hyndman's.

WANTED—A good second hand separator, small. A quantity of Early Ohio and Bovee potatoes for sale. Apply E. E. Wilson, Didsbury.

BULL FOR SALE—A purebred Holstein Bull 3 years old rising 4; write or phone T. A. Murphy, Westcott, for further particulars.

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician, 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at the Rosebud Hotel on June 2nd, at Cartairs Hotel on June 3rd. I have no agents nor partners. We buy of importers.

SEED POTATOES for sale—Early Ohio, New Acme and Irish Cobbler. Apply A. A. Perrin, Egg Merchant, Didsbury.

FORD AUTO CYLINDER OIL—Get your supplies from Rumball & Hyndman, it will pay you.

FARM FOR SALE—160 acres 16 miles straight west of town. Small house and stable, spring creek, 28 acres broken. \$800 cash, clear title. Apply H. B. Fisher, Didsbury.

COMING! — Dr. Mecklenburg, of Edmonton, the Graduate Optician and exclusive Eye Sighi Specialist will be at the Rosebud Hotel on Friday, May 5th. Charges moderate, satisfaction guaranteed.

SOWS FOR SALE—A few young brood sows, bred to purebred registered Berkshire boar, to farrow in May. For sale at right prices. Apply to J. L. Chandler.

FOR SALE—A few purebred Ayrshire bull calves. Price reasonable. Phone E. B. Avelson, Sunnyslope.

HAILED OUT CROPS can be quickly turned into cash if you have them insured in the following reliable companies: The Home, Excess or The Nova Scotia. Call and get a book showing dates of loss by hail and dates of payments for last year's business. Quick adjustments and prompt payments are the principles on which we do business. Remember I handle all notes and give you the benefit of cash rate. G. B. Sexsmith, Insurance Man.

POTATOES—150 bushels of good potatoes for sale.—Apply G. R. Swingle, m10p

UNION
BANK
OF CANADA

A Strong, Far-reaching
Organization

This local office of the Union Bank of Canada is but one of over 315 Branches of an organization whose Total Assets exceed \$90,000,000. Our banking service covers Canada, and through our connections we are prepared to transact business in any part of the civilised world.

The confidence of Canadians in this Bank is attested by over Seventy-two Million Dollars of Deposits. You would make a wise and welcome addition.

DIDSBUY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Cartairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

Undertaker and
Embalmer

Day Phone 15 Night Phone 131

DIDSBUY, - ALBERTA

ATTENTION!

A word to car owners. Try our
Ford Special Auto Cylinder Oil

A very serviceable oil and will cost you less
money than you have been paying. Notice
sample in our window.

RUMBALL & HYNDMAN
HARDWARE MERCHANTS

This is the place to buy your

GRASS SEED

at the right price, such as Brome, English Blue, Emerald Green Lawn Grass, Timothy Seed and a variety of garden seeds.

Place your order where the price is right.

RUMBALL & HYNDMAN

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief...Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. **Genuine must bear Signature**

Brentwood

Keep Your Harness
Soft
Strong
Pliable
Good Looking

EUREKA HARNESS OIL
will do it.

Keeps new harness new. Makes old harness look like new.

Dealers Everywhere

The Imperial Oil Company Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Consumption

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF OUR TREATMENT.

Nature's Creation Company of Canada, Limited
Room 14 Cosgrave Bldg., 163 Yonge Street
Toronto - Canada

SELLING AGENTS WANTED
In every town in Canada to sell "Sterling Clothes" to measure. They are absolutely guaranteed. Write for particulars.

STERLING TAILORING CO.,
535 College Street - Toronto

Couldn't Lend it to Her!

A small boy who was sitting next to a very haughty lady in a city street car, kept sniffing in a most annoying manner. At last the lady could bear it no longer, and turned to the lad.

"Boy, have you got a handkerchief?" she demanded.

The small boy looked at her for a few seconds, and then, in a dignified tone, came the answer:

"Yes, I have, but I don't lend it to strangers."

WISE HOSTESS
Won Her Guests to Postum

"Three great coffee drinkers were my old school friend and her two daughters.

"They were always complaining and taking medicine." (Both tea and coffee are injurious to many persons, because they contain the subtle, poisonous drug, caffeine). "I determined to give them Postum instead of coffee when they visited me, so without saying anything to them about it, I made a big pot of Postum the first morning.

"Before the meal was half over, each one passed up her cup to be refilled, remarking how fine the 'coffee' was. The mother asked for a third cup and inquired as to the brand of coffee I used. I didn't answer her question just then, for I heard her say a while before that she didn't like Postum unless it was more than half coffee.

"After breakfast I told her that the 'coffee' she liked so well at breakfast was pure Postum, and the reason she liked it was because it was properly made.

"I have been brought up from a nervous, wretched invalid, to a fine condition of physical health by leaving off coffee and using Postum.

"I am doing all I can to help the world from coffee slavery to Postum freedom, and have earned the gratitude of many, many friends." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c pkgs.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c pkgs.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.

W. N. U. 1101

After the War Conferences

At the end of the war we shall clearly need to have two great conferences, one a conference of the bellicent to settle the territorial questions that concern them; the other a conference of all the powers, including the neutrals, to re-establish the law of nations on a sound basis, to find means for upholding it in time of war, and for ridding the world of the terrors of militarism even in time of peace. Let us always, in judging the American people and their statesmen, keep our eyes on that final event, and so act that, whatever we or they do now, we shall be able to work together, when the time comes, to save the world from a renewal of this savagery.—Westminster Gazette.

Manitoba Woman Sends Message

TELLS SUFFERING WOMEN TO USE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Mrs. F. J. Garlis, Who Suffered With Backache, Says That the Results She Got From Dodd's Kidney Pills Were Wonderful.

Stewart Valley, Sask.—(Special).—Mrs. F. J. Garlis, wife of an estimable resident of this place, is enthusiastic in her praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills. "Dodd's Kidney Pills have helped me wonderfully," Mrs. Garlis says in an interview. "A year ago I was so bad with my back I could hardly move. I took four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they helped me more than I can tell you."

Mrs. Garlis is now able to attend to her household duties as well as nurse her fine big baby boy and she feels that she cannot recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills too highly.

Backache is the bane of the average woman's life. It is accompanied by a weakness and lassitude that makes life a burden. But thousands of women all over Canada are telling their suffering sisters that relief and cure is to be found in Dodd's Kidney Pills. They cure the kidneys and nineteen-tenths of women's ills come from diseased or disordered kidneys.

The French woman who has received word of her husband's safety in a German prison camp, after writing 200 unproductive letters is a strong believer in perseverance and one of those who have profited by it.

REPLENISH YOUR BLOOD IN THE SPRING

Just now you are feeling "out of sorts"—not your usual self. Quite exhausted at times and cannot devote real energy to your work. Sleep does not rest you and you wake up feeling "all tired out." Perhaps rheumatism is flying through your muscles and joints, or may be your skin is disfigured by rashes, boils or pimples. Headaches, twinges of neuralgia, fits of nervousness, irritability of temper and a disordered stomach often increase your discomfort in the spring.

The cause—winter has left its mark on you. These troubles are signs that your blood is poor and watery, that your nerves are exhausted. You must renew and enrich your blood at once and restore tone to your tired nerves, or there may be a complete breakdown. The most powerful remedy for these spring ailments in men, women and children is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, because these Pills cleanse bad blood and strengthen weak nerves.

New, rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring—is plentifully created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and with this new, pure blood in your veins you quickly regain health and increase your strength. Then your skin becomes clear, your eyes bright, your nerves strong, and you feel better, eat better, sleep better, and are able to do your work.

Begin your spring tonic treatment today for the blood and nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the Pills that strengthen.

These Pills are sold by most dealers, but do not be persuaded to take "something just the same." If you can't get the genuine Pills from your dealers they will be sent you by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Father, what is a veterinary surgeon?"

"One of those fellows at the pension office, my son, who examines the veterans for pensions."

A Pill That Proves Its Value.—Those of weak stomach will find strength in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they serve to maintain the healthful action of the stomach and the liver. Irregularities in which are most distressing. Dyspeptics are well acquainted with them and value them at their proper worth. They have afforded relief when other preparations have failed, and have effected cures in ailments of long standing where other medicines were found unavailing.

John—The French have gained four hundred metres from the enemy.

Auntie—How splendid! That should help to put a stop to those dreadful gas attacks.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Sailor (who has slipped on a banana skin)—Torpedoed, by gum.

New Trench Cannon

The British army has given another surprise to its enemies. It has installed and is already using a most effective trench weapon which is absolutely deadly to adversaries, and being automatically aimed by a periscope attachment, exposes those using it to no danger.

Give a reckless man rope enough and he will pawn it for a drink.

An Oil Without Alcohol.—Some oils and many medicines have alcohol as a prominent ingredient. A judicious mingling of six essential oils compose the famous Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and there is no alcohol in it, so that its effects are lasting. There is no medicinal oil compounded that can equal this oil in its preventive and healing power.

This is a good time to look over and repair all machinery, harness, and fences.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

Crawford—if you go to war you're likely to be killed.

Crabshaw—While you remain neutral you'll probably be torpedoed.

Dollars saved by Bovril

Bovril used in the Kitchen means dollars saved in the Bank.

It makes nourishing hot dishes out of cold food which would not otherwise be eaten. But see that you get the real thing. If it is not in the Bovril bottle it is not Bovril. And it must be Bovril.

A Beauty Secret

To have clear skin, bright eyes and a healthy appearance, your digestion must be good—your bowels and liver kept active and regular. Assist nature—take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Directions with Every Box of Special Value to Women
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

"Mother Says We Couldn't Run The Farm Without

CROWN BRAND CORN PURE SYRUP

IT'S downright scandalous, the number of 20 pound tins I buy.

But, as Mother says, we use it for 'most everything.

"Nothing else tastes quite so good on all kinds of Hot Bread, Johnny Cake and Griddle Cakes.

"Mother uses it for all her cooking—for Cookies, Cakes, Gingerbread and Pies.

"And I am almost ashamed to mention the quantity of 'Crown Brand' and bread that my youngsters consume. This syrup certainly is a favorite in my home".

The 20 pound tins is convenient and economical for home use, although you can get "Crown Brand" in 2, 5 and 10 pound tins. Ask your dealer.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM,
Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Renown's Corn
Starch—"Silver Gloss" Laundry Starch.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD THE WRONG OIL

A GOOD lubricant in the wrong place is just as bad as a poor lubricant. For every part of every machine there is one **right** lubricant—and it is worth money to you to find it. It means less money spent for oil and a longer life for your machine.

The Imperial Oil Company makes a special oil exactly suited to every part.

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.

PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.

ELDORADO CASTOR OIL

A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.

THRESHER HARD OIL

Keeps the cool bearing cool. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

STEEL BARRELS—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45 gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.

If your lubricating problem gives you trouble, let us help you. Tell us the machine, the make, the part—and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience in selecting the proper lubricants.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY

Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



ENORMOUS CROP FIGURES SHOW SASKATCHEWAN'S PROSPERITY

PRODUCTION INCREASES 600% IN ONE DECADE

Last Year the Province Raised More Cereals Than the Total Production of All Canada in 1900, According to the Latest Government Figures

In 1905 the province of Saskatchewan produced 46,612,136 bushels of grain—wheat, oats, barley, and flax—from an area under crop of 1,638,251 acres. Ten years later the same province produced, according to the latest Dominion government figures, the same crops to an extent of 334,336,000 bushels from an area of 10,962,000 acres. In 1915 Saskatchewan raised 104,000,000 bushels of these cereals more than the total production of all Canada in 1900.

During one decade the crop production of Saskatchewan, of these four staples alone, increased over 600 per cent, while the area under crop to these cereals increased something over 500 per cent. And this covers only one branch of Saskatchewan's farming operations.

When reference is made to the great fertility of Western Canada it is sometimes met by the argument that as the country becomes older the fertility will greatly decrease, as has been the case in so many other countries. It should be remembered that the soil of Western Canada is not the soil of the east. Prof. Shaw, one of the best known agronomists of the United States, after making an exhaustive study of soil qualities of Western Canada, said:

"One acre of average soil in the Canadian West is worth more than 20 acres of average soil along the Atlantic seaboard. The man who tills the former can grow 20 successive crops without much diminution in the yields; whereas, the person who tills the latter, in order to grow a single remunerative crop, must pay the vendor of fertilizers half as much for materials to fertilize an acre as would buy an acre in the Canadian West."

But let us not try to prove the point by theories. Here are facts:

In 1905 the wheat crop of Saskatchewan averaged 23.09 bushels per acre. In 1915 it averaged 28.54 bushels per acre.

The oat crop of Saskatchewan in 1905 averaged 42.70 bushels per acre; in 1915, 53.67 bushels per acre.

Barley, 1905, 27.11 bushels per acre; 1915, 36.82 bushels per acre.

Flax, 1905, 15.51 bushels per acre; 1915, 13.00 bushels per acre.

It will be noted that, except for flax, 1915 shows a substantial increase per acre over 1905, and this notwithstanding the fact that the 1905 crop was one of the heaviest ever reaped in Saskatchewan.

It is not contended that the permanent prosperity of Saskatchewan is to be built upon grain raising. The most fertile soil in the world can be exhausted if the process is continued long enough. But, as has already been said, grain raising covers only one branch of Saskatchewan's farming operations. Look at the live stock statistics:

In 1906 there were 240,566 horses in Saskatchewan. Now there are 667,443. In the same period the milk cows in the province have increased from 122,618 to 348,540, and other cattle from 360,236 to 573,021. Sheep have increased from 112,290 to 192,614, and swine from 113,916 to 329,246.

In 1907 there were seven cheese factories and creameries in Saskatchewan. They produced 15,000 pounds of cheese worth \$1,950 and 132,803 pounds of butter worth \$36,599. Returns for 1915 have not yet all been recorded, but the 23 creameries which have reported produced \$3,831,300 pounds of butter valued at \$1,059,443. They produced ice cream and buttermilk to a value of \$379,153—more than to times the total value of their butter production only eight years ago. Moreover, they have established a reputation for Saskatchewan butter on the market, which has resulted in a demand that is practically inexhaustible. In 1915 52 carloads of butter were shipped out of the province, and the industry is just in its infancy.

These figures are sufficient to prove that Saskatchewan's prosperity is a very real fact, and that it is part and parcel of the agricultural development of the province. It is true that Saskatchewan has other industries which have contributed to the general prosperity, but it will be found that they are closely related to agriculture, and the success of the farmer has made their success possible, while at the same time they have contributed to the farmer's prosperity by enlarging his home market or providing his necessities. For instance, the province has an annual lumber cut of approximately 250,000,000 feet. This output affords a valuable local source of supply to the farmer, while at the same time the men and teams engaged in the industry consume his flour, oats, butter, eggs, milk, vegetables, meat and hay. The province's fisheries represent an income of \$150,000 a year, and of course it is impossible to record fish taken by farmers from countless lakes and streams for their own use.

Saskatchewan has a yearly production of about \$800,000 worth of

The Farm Help Question

Pay Liberal Wages and Provide Home Comforts

Mr. Wm. D. Flatt, in a very interesting letter to the *Breeders' Gazette*, takes up the help question for the farmer and tells how he thinks it can be solved. He says:

"Before laying my pen down I must make one remark that applies to this North American continent. We require more farmers, more farm help, more girls suitable for farmers' wives, and more domestic help, if the farmers of this continent will do as Great Britain has done, provide married men with homes on farms, assist them to live cheaply by giving them milk, potatoes, beef, pork, and eggs at reasonable prices, they will produce families from which will come boys who know how to farm and girls who can help the boys make a success. We shall then develop efficient, contented help. We cannot run a farm to its full capacity without improved live stock. We cannot run a farm without sufficient and efficient help any more than we can run a factory successfully that requires skilled help by attempting to place children at the machines. There is nothing for the young man of today that offers a greater inducement than agriculture, coupled with improved live stock."

Let us suggest in this connection that it will pay well for the farmer to give good men liberal wages and good, comfortable home conditions. Then, besides, men should get rid of the notion of drifting around from place to place. When they strike a good man they should stay by him as long as possible.

The Brown Mouse

Dealing With Improved Methods of Teaching in Rural Schools

The above caption is the title of a novel, written by Herbert Quick which attempts to awaken the rural communities to the antiquated courses of study in the rural schools and to point the way to the kind of schools that should be provided for the boys and girls in the country. The book also sets forth the difficulties met when a teacher or anyone else attempts to change the courses of study in our country schools. The presentation of the country school problem in the form of a story gives to this subject a different interpretation and we trust it will arouse sufficient interest in those guarding the destinies of the country schools to lead them to provide more suitable courses of study.

We have long realized that the country schools are not, on the whole, serving their districts with the greatest efficiency. The courses offered by many of these institutions are obsolete and should be revised to meet the requirements of the ideals and standards of the present century. There is no good reason why so many of the country schools should be as much as an oyster upon the subject of agriculture. So far as they are concerned, you might think there is no such occupation as farming. We would not belittle the fundamentals in our educational system, but these would not be impaired in the least by incorporating in the courses of the country schools a few subjects pertaining to agriculture. If done in the right way, the agricultural subjects would add materially in teaching the fundamentals, as every boy and girl in the country has a knowledge of the things of the farm which can be readily used for illustrations and examples.

Mr. Quick points out the injustice done the boys and girls of the rural schools by not having their courses of study better adapted to their needs. We share in this opinion and hope the time is not far distant when those who are in direct charge of the country schools will see their duty and then have the courage to do it.

We Need Science

Scientific Industrial Organization is Needed by Britain

Lack of adequate scientific equipment, coupled with lack of enterprise and adaptability, have been almost the sole causes in the past of the failure—where it has failed—of British commerce and British industry in the struggle with foreign rivals. No instructed person will say that the fault has lain entirely with the British merchant and the British manufacturer. It has not. The government can and ought to do much more than has been done in the past to maintain and push British industries. The banks can do much. The universities can do much. And all of them working in conjunction on a considered and carefully thought out plan can do infinitely more than any of them alone. One of the main lessons of the war will have been missed if it is not realized that the commercial triumph of Germany has been due first and foremost, not to her traffic, not to her cheap labor, but to her scientific industrial organization. It can only be defeated in the long run by an organization equally complete and scientific.—London Daily News.

Wife—You know, Henry, I speak as I think.

Husband—Yes, my love; only often.—Topeka Journal.

Every man must put on the boxing gloves with fate, whether he likes a scrap or not.

BRITAIN MUST SECURE CONTROL OF AIR AS WELL AS THE SEAS

POTENTIALITY OF AIRCRAFT HAS TAUGHT LESSON

The History of the War Shows That Great Britain Must Create A Second Navy to Rule the Winds as the First One Does the Waves

State of Life in Berlin

Palace Windows Are Broken During Furious Rioting

A lady who has resided in Berlin all her life has just reached Manchester. Interviewed by a representative of the Daily News, she stated that the people in this country cannot have the slightest conception of the life of the people in the German capital.

"Only a fortnight ago," she said, "I saw the Kaiser. He is quite a different man from what he was. He looks just an old broken-down man. His cheeks are fallen; he is deathly pale, and his hair is quite grey. Although the notion that he is suffering only from severe cold is carefully kept up, it is generally known that the Kaiser is suffering from cancer in the throat. He now lives at Potsdam when not at one of the other fronts—or, rather, reported to be there. The reason for his avoidance of Berlin will be quite obvious when I explain that the mobs have broken almost every window in the Palace there."

There were sinister rumors as to what happened to the crowd guilty of this enormity—of people being shot down indiscriminately—but she had been unable to test their accuracy, as now even regular German residents were not allowed free course in the streets.

"Rioting is now," she continued, "of daily occurrence, the people especially resenting the fact that they are not allowed now to purchase more than a quarter of a pound of butter or fat at once."

The Kaiser is now never cheered. When he passes through Berlin it is in a closed motor, preceded and followed by other motors filled with soldiers and officials armed to the teeth. "So far as business is concerned, Berlin is a dead city. Almost all the wholesale houses are permanently closed. The others are only open two days per week, and must get a permit before they sell any goods, and the officials see that nothing is allowed to go out likely to be of service to them. The price of everything has gone up terribly," she continued.

One of the most significant changes she had noticed was in relation to the munition works, which formerly ran day and night, but now only worked irregularly. Employees questioned as to the cause of this were unanimous that there was a shortage of material.

"This," she remarked, "is beginning to tell on the people, who are becoming more and more depressed as time passes. In Berlin the people openly clamor for peace. I have heard the cry frequently in the city, 'For God's sake give us peace at any cost.' People allowed to enter Berlin from other districts say the same thing is observable elsewhere.

Reports of rioting in England are circulated from time to time. Such were the reports circulated, that when she reached this country she was amazed. She expected to find the towns in ruins and the people either starved or enslaved.

"The great mass of the people now," added the lady, "despair of beating England, and the soldiers who are sent back wounded tell the most harrowing stories of shortage of munitions and food."

The Economy of Good Roads

New Life and Energy Put Into Community Through Good Roads

In a certain community the people were certain that they could not afford good roads. Through mistaken ideas of economy they dragged through a bad road more than half the year. The effect of the bad road was disastrous. Young people of spirit and enterprise left the community, going to cities or to other states to make their homes. Social life was well-nigh impossible because farm homes were linked together only by hideous depths of clinging oily clay. The roads affected those who lived by them and traveled them that the whole community took on a tone of sadness and depression. Then there came a man who had lived in a region of good roads, a man of faith and enthusiasm. He began with the road drag to smooth up and let the water off a stretch of road. As it got better he dragged it again. He kept at it enthusiastically until in his light buggy he could go swiftly and easily to the village for the mail. Men were incredulous; they said, "Wait until we really have bad roads." They waited; the man dragged again; his road kept hard and dry, like a racetrack. Then others believed. Dragging began in earnest in that township. A little calculation revealed that a dollar's worth of horse energy spent in dragging teams that must draw loaded wagons over those roads. The whole region inhibits new hope. This year a stone road will bisect the township in one direction and elsewhere dragging is being religiously done. Thus has new life and energy been put into a whole community.

Great Britain's absolute supremacy of the seas is beyond question; and the superiority of the allies in men, money and munitions is not to be challenged. Lord Northcliffe declares that in his six visits to the front he has always been struck by the splendid health, excellent equipment and absolute confidence of the French soldier. He was also impressed by the immense number of men in reserve, covering miles and miles of ground and by the quantities of munitions deposited everywhere. In only one department has the German any pretension to superiority. The Prince of the Power of the Air, which is another name for His Satanic Majesty, is getting too much of his own way in what the Kaiser would probably now call "his element." While the wounds inflicted by the German aircraft so far have been by comparison with the damage done generally in the war, mere pin-pricks, they suggest an infinite capacity for mischief when weather conditions are favorable, and unless more vigorous action is taken to challenge their aerial supremacy. That the British government and people are not blind to the situation we know and much is being done to beat the Hun upon his own ground. If we may so call the circumambient air. But we have to "get a move on" and possibly the pin-pricks which are intensely irritating to the British body and soul, may tend to accelerate our movement. The Teutons are not having it all their own way in the clouds by any means. Italian aeroplanes killed eight hundred Austrian soldiers in barracks at Laibach on February 19th and that makes up for the killing of many English civilians, men, women and children, by German Zeppelins.

The whole history of the war shows the potentiality of aircraft in warfare and the lesson is that for Great Britain the control of the air is as important as the control of the sea. It means nothing less than the creation of a second British navy to rule the winds as the first one does the waves. Great Britain cannot afford to be, and dare not be, inferior to any other country in aerial power. Our thanks really are due to the Kaiser for giving us a valuable lesson and rubbing it well in. We must not regard the cost of aerial squadrons as simply one of the burdens of the present war. It is rather a permanent investment and one that will involve permanent expenditure for construction and maintenance. In the present stage of aerial navigation aircraft of all kinds will tend to become obsolete in even less time than do the battleships. The Zeppelin and aeroplane may be as good the day it was built, just as many fine warships had to be put on the retired list simply because something better has been devised. It is just the same with all kinds of industrial plants. Machines are thrown out, not because they have lost anything of their original efficiency, but they cannot compete with machines of later invention and improved type. For Great Britain the best and most up-to-date of aerial war-craft will always be just good enough and none too good. The discarded machines may find new spheres of usefulness in the paths of peace. It will be passing strange in the immense possibilities in the way of aerial navigation demonstrated by the war do not result in a great utilization of dirigibles and aeroplanes for commercial purposes. They are not likely to compete seriously with the railways and steamships for the heavy freight traffic, but special fields of usefulness can certainly be found for them.—Henry Dalton, in Montreal Star.

No Halfway House

This war must be either a great triumph or a complete disaster for the German military caste, in which is included the Kaiser and all that counts in the civil government of Germany. There is no halfway house for the German warmakers. A peace without plunder, a peace which compelled them to return to the status quo and left them to pay even their own share of the bill, and to impose the £200,000,000 of new taxation, which would be necessary for this purpose, would discredit them hopelessly and lead inevitably to their downfall. Whatever words they may use about it, the German people know in their hearts that this was an aggressive war undertaken for the object of enlarging the territory and increasing the power of their state; and if it turned out in the end that they had been thrown back into their own territory and had succeeded merely in defending themselves at immense cost and sacrifice, their anger with their present leaders would be unbounded.—Westminster Gazette.

"Halfway I was picked up by a fine lad. The dressing station was full up, so they telephoned to the headquarters for a stretcher and bearers."

Build Terminal At Port Arthur

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Completed Plans

C. A. Dunning, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Company, Regina, has closed a deal for a waterfront site at Port Arthur, Ontario, on which the farmers' society will build a terminal elevator of 2,500,000 bushels capacity. Work will be commenced, he states, early this summer, and the terminal will be completed in time to handle the 1917 crop.

The company has secured the services of C. D. Howe, chief engineer of the board of grain commissioners, who will design the elevator and supervise its construction. The new terminal will be built of reinforced concrete. The first unit, which is all that will be built at present, will have a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, 500,000 for the workhouse and 2,000,000 bushels tank storage. It will be a rapid handling workhouse, with sufficient mechanical capacity to allow of increasing the tank storage from time to time as required. The equipment in every particular will be up-to-date, and excellent drying and cleaning apparatus will be installed. The house will have both C.P.R. and C.N.R. connections.

Canada's Fighting Race

Canadians Do Not Shirk Their Duty When the Call to Arms is Heard

Those who doubt the willingness and ability of Canada to raise all the men required for overseas service are woefully lacking in the faith that springs from a knowledge of Canadian history. The men are available and will not shirk their duty when the call is made in clear and unmistakable tones. Great Britain experienced the same hesitancy and delay until recruiting was systematized and placed under the control of one responsible and capable man. Many shook their heads when Lord Derby was appointed to create a new volunteer army. But he found nearly three million men willing to serve. If Canada could produce a Lord Derby, in whose hands all the recruiting would be concentrated, the result would be as satisfactory as in the old country.

There is little ground for the belief, so widely prevalent, that Canadians have lost the military instinct during a century of peace. Although not directly engaged in the British wars of the past century, Canadians were as keenly interested in the outcome as the civilian population of the United Kingdom. Until recently the military class in Great Britain was a professional class, sharply divided from the civilian population, with its own atmosphere and outlook, and occupying an altogether subordinate place in the life of the nation. The line of cleavage between military and civil life was so sharply drawn that many close observers were convinced that the day of Britain as a military power had departed, and that nothing but the navy stood between the country and utter destruction at the hands of any great military power that chose to challenge British supremacy. A favorite ante-bellum theme for speakers and writers was the alleged decadence of the British race. Little wonder if Germany, with her barrack-square standards of national efficiency, believed the day had at last come when Britain was too poor in spirit to fight over again the battles of human freedom by which her people in days gone by laid the foundations of the greatest democracy the world has ever seen. The undying spirit of the British race has never shone with greater splendor than in this momentous test of war.

German efficiency tore up solemn treaties to gain initial advantages and world dominion. The British nation turned its back on the glitter and glamor of wealth production and gave itself over to the defence of the smaller nationalities. The merchant from his counting house, the lawyer from his briefs, the agriculturist from the peaceful pursuits of the farm democrat and aristocrat, worker and capitalist—all turned their backs on their pursuits and ambitions, their hopes and their fears, hearing only the call of their king and country. In eighteen months Britain has raised an army which is the admiration of military experts, and this army has sprung from the loins of a civil population which many believed had prematurely turned their swords into plowshares.

Canadians belong to a fighting race. They have harnessed the mighty forests and wildernesses to their needs, and have conquered and peopled a land in face of almost insuperable obstacles. It does not lie in the mouth of any man to assert that the descendants of the early settlers and the men who have reclaimed the waste places are too absorbed in the pursuit of material things to hearken to the voice of the spirit and to the cry from over the seas for men and more men.—Toronto Globe.

Aside from the proper protection of paint and good seeds for farm machinery, there is no other one thing that adds so much to the durability and lessens the waste of this costly equipment as does the correct adjustment of all working parts. Parts allowed to work loosely wear faster, give less satisfaction and more trouble to the operator than when kept as the maker intended they should be kept.

Internal Storage Elevators

Proving of Great Benefit to the Farmers in Saving Wheat

The great volume of wheat grown in Western Canada is exported by way of the Great Lakes, and at Fort William and Port Arthur are some of the largest elevators in the world, built to handle this traffic. Notwithstanding these facilities, the Dominion government recognized that large storage elevators at certain points in the wheat growing country would be of great benefit to farmers, particularly in storing their wheat through the winter so that it could be moved out the following spring or whenever the price was best. For this purpose elevators were built at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary. A short description of the services being rendered by the Moose Jaw elevator follows, and much the same is true of the other elevators mentioned:

The capacity of the Moose Jaw elevator is 3,500,000 bushels. It has a cleaning capacity of 150,000,000 bushels every twenty-four hours, and a drying capacity of 1,000 bushels per hour. Nine cars can be unloaded and six loaded at the same time. The elevator has given important service to farmers in supplying them with strictly clean seed grain, as its cleaning machinery is up-to-date in every respect. Guaranteed standard seed is sent out from the Moose Jaw and other elevators under the inspection of the seeds branch, Ottawa.

Of the 1915 crop over 3,000,000 bushels have been received at this elevator, and about 1,000,000 shipped up to the present time. Receipts now average 150,000 bushels a day, which indicates the extent to which farmers are taking advantage of the cheap storage afforded by this elevator. The cost of storage is only one-half as much as if the grain were being stored at the head of the lakes. Farmers get government weight and grade, and can sell their wheat for cash, if they wish to, as soon as it is delivered at the elevator. Wheat after delivery may be shipped direct to almost any place that has a wheat market, as is shown by the fact that during the present season cars have been shipped from the Moose Jaw elevator to the following points: Fort William, Toronto, Cartier for orders, St. John, Niagara Falls, Peterboro, Goderich, London, Montreal, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Manitowac, Chicago, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and Portland.

Grain so shipped has the advantage of being cleaned, so that on reaching destination there can be no further baggage, and, of course, there is no freight on screenings.

Flax has been shipped out direct to oil mills at Baden and Montreal.

A test of the "hospital" was made a few days ago. Half a dozen cars came from Walsh, Alberta, that had been soaked in water, the outside bin having been flooded with water, when water in the river flooded the flats. This grain was rushed to the elevator hospital. On arrival there the water was dripping from cars. It was handled promptly and gave good returns to the owner. This is one example of the services given by these elevators to the farmers of Western Canada, as a result of which grain is saved which might otherwise be a total loss.

Pigeons as Photographers
The pigeon of war, though first cousin of the dove of peace, has become an important factor in modern warfare.

In this war he has acquired, it is said, special value as a photographer, messenger and a spy. Equipped with a camera, peculiarly designed for his purpose, he can dodge shells and aeroplanes and penetrate the enemy's lines until their innermost secrets are recorded by his lens. The tiny camera is fastened under the bird's body, where it will not impede flying. Its shutter works automatically.

The birds are trained as ordinary carrier pigeons—in fact they are still used to some extent to carry messages—but it is as scouts that they have become indispensable to practically every army in Europe. The French have made the most thorough tests of the war pigeons' efficiency and their conclusions have resulted in the addition of many automobile pigeon houses to the general army equipment.

Fashion vs. Saving

Extravagance in Dress During War Times is to be Deplored

Though our economies in Canada have not as yet touched the quick and have been indeed largely unconscious, they have already been very large and are falling painfully enough on those who cater to luxury, and on those to whom these pay rent. There are many who will suffer through failure of business or employment, yet just as the empire has not grudged men by the million and as these have all gone of their own free will so we who are left may make our voluntary sacrifice by economy. Indeed, economy during the war is a much more efficient sacrifice for the carrying on of the war than are large voluntary donations for one cause or another. If we are as sincere and united in our determination to win the war at all costs as are the Germans, we cannot too soon realize the need and advantage of personal economics. The rulers of fashion, whose power is more autocratic and enslaving than that of any monarch of the past, are making frantic and not unsuccessful efforts by violent changes of fashion to maintain the orgy of extravagance into which the world had been plunged before the recent financial collapse. Even now, when cloth material has become one of the important munitions of war, the order goes forth that skirts must be widened and flounced. Six years ago, when the mode came over from Paris in the fashion magazines of the tight skirt with hem only a yard around, many were scandalized and jeered at it. But as usual the notice bestowed upon it only drove it to extremes.

Apart from the extreme by which many ladies could hardly mount the street car, it gave a modest and but for offensive crosslines, wilfully invented to discredit it, a very graceful garment. Surely our ladies can go on making use of this form until the needs of the war cease to be imperative instead of revealing servitude to a tradesman's league by adopting Paris and New York creations designed to be more extravagant of material than any dresses worn during the present generation. Do not forget that a dollar economized is almost as good as a dollar given to the army, for every dollar saved goes into the bank and can be used to finance our forces.

Why We Took Over Corfu

A Greek merchant residing in Great Britain writes to remind people that Corfu was given as a present to Greece by Great Britain, with other Ionian Islands, but there was a distinct condition attached to the occupation by Greece in the Treaty of 1863, and that was that the dynasty must not walk rough shod over the Constitution of the country. The monarchy of Greece in short, was to be a Constitutional one. It had not been that during 1915—it had been an autocratic monarchy. The Treaty guaranteed the independence of Greece as a Constitutional monarchy, and having given that guarantee, the guaranteeing powers had a perfect right to see that the Constitutional government was not violated by the king. That Constitution had been violated by holding two elections in a year, and by the unconstitutional dismissal of the last ministry, and therefore the guaranteeing powers had the right to interfere.

Experiments are now under way at the Minnesota State Agricultural College which are expected to have a marked effect on the future production of wheat in Minnesota and the northwest. The object the experts have set for themselves is the development of a species of wheat which shall resist rust. The inability of the present varieties to do this is an annual worry to American farmers and grain dealers, and a source of loss amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars in unfavorable years.

The Vicar—Hullo! What's all this? Tommy—The funeral of the mole, father.

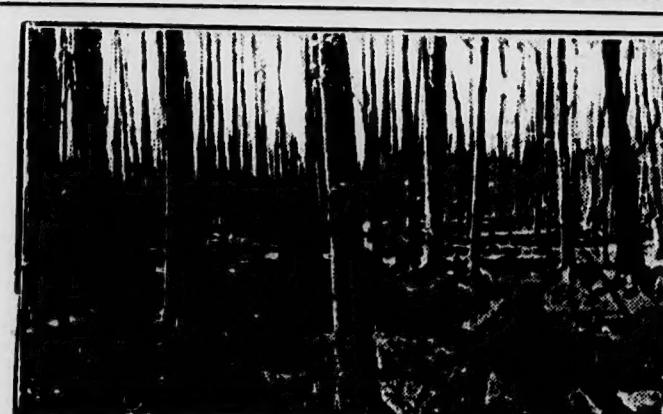
The Vicar—But I thought you buried Mr. Mole last week?

Tommy—Yes, but we dug him up, 'cos we've got friends to tea.

A Wyoming Potato Record

Charles Lamberson, of Lander, Wyoming, in 1915 made a yield of seventy bushels of potatoes on an eighth of an acre. His plot yielded a profit of \$80.65.

Destruction of Forest Areas



The gaunt skeletons of a once valuable forest, after the fire had finished its work. Practically all forest fires are preventable or extinguishable with properly organized systems of rangers.

Giving Grain to the Dealers

Clean Grain Thoroughly and Make the Fanning Mill Pay for Itself

Selling dirty grain from the farm is like selling bad eggs so far as the farmer is concerned. To the buyer the bad eggs are a dead loss, but the grain screenings can be turned into money. The screenings, however, are treated in the same light as bad eggs by the buyer and he reduces the price per bushel or per dozen, as the case may be to cover his losses. The farmer, therefore, is giving away grain which the elevator man turns into money. It is estimated that in 1914 the farmers of Minnesota lost over \$6,000,000 on their grain which was marketed in Duluth alone. There was an average of three pounds of dirt to every bushel of wheat. Last year for some reason or other there was nearly twice as much. This same condition exists in our Canadian west, and figuring at three pounds of screenings to every bushel of wheat marketed we see the enormous losses of feed to the farmer each year. The elevator men take these screenings as their pay for cleaning; in 1914 the Duluth men sold enough feed to keep 4,400 sheep for one year.

Scarcity of feed in 1914 was held responsible for the sacrificing of thousands of hogs, but had the farmers cleaned their grain they would not have had to sacrifice so many hogs, and in addition would have had the profit on these screenings. Farmers do not realize the importance of cleaning their wheat or they would not suffer the loss they do in this way season after season.

If a buyer in another town offered a cent or two a bushel more than your market offered you would haul to the other market. But here is an opportunity to save money by making frequent and unstinted use of the fanning mill which is absolutely necessary on every farm. Feed the screenings to your stock, or chickens, and do not cheapen your load with it. Don't deceive yourselves by thinking you get paid for it, for the testors the elevator men use detect it and you are docked for the dirt. After cleaning the grain, a vigorous kick against the grain market for unsatisfactory prices will fit with better grace than if you market three or four pounds of dirt in every bushel of grain and they dock you for it in the markets.

Again there is frequently a mixture of grain which lowers the price. There is a record of one farmer who sold wheat containing 14 per cent of other grains and he was docked eight cents a bushel. Instead of getting paid for these other grains he gave them to the buyer.

The farmer gets cross checked often enough in the market without carelessly cross checking himself. Make the fanning mill pay for itself.

A Town School for The Farm Youngster

Better Spirit of Relationship Between Town and Country

Trenton, Missouri, a city of about 7,000 inhabitants, believes in offering the young people of the farm a real, live course in agriculture. After two years the experiment has been found so successful that other school boards in Missouri and neighboring states are considering adopting the same plan.

Two years ago the Trenton school board entered into an agreement with the Trenton Commercial Club to hire a competent agricultural expert to take charge of the farm courses offered in the high school. The expert gives his Saturdays and evenings to the farm bureau of the club, and in summer when the schools are closed, his work is entirely with the farmers.

The year before the expert was employed the enrollment in the agricultural department of Trenton high school was twenty-two.

During the first year following the change the enrollment grew to sixty, and a year ago it had reached eighty-seven. This year the 100 mark will be cracked by the end of the first semester.

Practically all the young people come from the farms of the county. The result has been the establishment of a better spirit of relationship between residents of the town and country. The "Trenton Idea" is a plan for the removal of the imaginary boundary lines that separate town and country.—O.R.G., in the Country Gentleman.

Fifty Million to Alberta Farmers

A careful estimate based on such data as is obtainable, made by men at the head of some of our largest business enterprises and whose business brings them in very close touch with conditions throughout the province, places the aggregate amount that will be received by the farmers of Alberta from every branch of husbandry as a result of 1915 operations, at not less than 125 million dollars. Assuming that Central and Northern Alberta have produced 40 per cent of that total, something like 50 million dollars will have been received by the producers in the territory from which Edmonton's commercial and industrial enterprises draw their trade.

Customer—But why have rabbits gone up so in price? They're wild ones, aren't they? So you can't say it's the cost of keeping them!

Shopkeeper—No, mum; but the truth is, since all the best shots have gone to the war, it takes so many cartridges to kill 'em.

Serbia's Faith Still Unshaken

Prince Regent Tells of the Awful Conditions in That Country

Serbia has lost nearly 1,000,000 of her 5,000,000 people through death by the sword, by starvation, or in the recent typhus epidemic, the Prince Regent Alexander informed a correspondent at Rome. The remaining 4,000,000 face starvation.

It is to save them from the greatest calamity in history that Prince Alexander, and the prime minister, M. Pachitch, and the foreign minister, M. Jovanovitch, have begun a tour of allied capitals. They hope to secure military action in the Balkans that will insure the restoration of their native country.

Prince Alexander graphically described the Serbian situation by a simple reference to what would be the condition in Belgium today had not the American relief commission undertaken feeding the Belgians. "Americans can only form an idea of the conditions in Serbia by imagining the situation in Belgium and America not undertaken to feed the civilian population," said the prince regent.

"Even this picture is inadequate because Serbia was not nearly the productive, prosperous country that Belgium was before the war."

After dwelling in detail on the Serbian sufferings from plague, starvation and oppression since the first Austrian invasion of Serbia, the prince concluded the interview with this declaration:

"But despite all the Serbian people have suffered, those here with me, to last man, have unshakable confidence in the ultimate victory for liberty and justice, which, without fail, serves to aggrandize and enoble every people, and especially the people of the Serbian race."

Man Without a Country

Pathetic Story of a Man Who is Ignorant of His Real Nationality

A pathetic story is going the rounds of a man who wants to join the ranks of those fighting for civilization and righteousness but is prevented by his ignorance of his real nationality.

He is young and strong, and would fight for England, but it cannot be, and he must remain on board the ship in which he arrived in a British port, until he goes on his wanderings again.

All the man knows is that when little more than a child he travelled in India with his father, who was connected in some way with a circus. The nationality of his father he never knew. While still a child, he reached Switzerland, and there he became to all intents and purposes a German-Swiss, adopting the language and customs of the people, but not their nationality.

Then he went to sea, visiting many countries, remaining for periods in some until he had acquired many tongues. English he maintains is his mother tongue, but he cannot prove it, and the expert alien officers cannot ignore the pronounced German accent with which he speaks.

Italy, France and England—and he would fight for any one of the allies—will not have him. Sweden has no place for a man without nationality when the nations of Europe are at war, passports he cannot obtain, and he lingers wistfully outside, eager to take a place under the flag of any of the allies to assist in crushing Germany, the Germany which has tainted his speech.

All the man's papers tell of the excellent character he bears, but they avail him nothing. His appeals are in vain, and in a few days he will set sail again, a man without a nation.

"Some day I will be English, and I must wait," he says sadly.

Corn Crop in Manitoba

The area planted to corn in Manitoba increased from 30,430 acres in 1914 to 52,713 acres in 1915, according to the official crop report. In view of the damage to the crop by frost, the report makes this comment: While the condition in 1915 cannot fail to create disappointment among farmers regarding corn, this crop is so firmly established in many of the older districts that it will continue to increase in popularity. In view of the unfavorable season for corn growing, there is every reason to warrant our confidence that this crop is still one of our most profitable fodder crops.

Barley or Oats First

"I know that a number of farmers think oats should come before barley in the order of spring seeding," said Prof. C. A. Zavitz. "In my experience, however, the earliest seeding of barley has invariably given the largest yields. It has not always been so with oats. Still, if the land is low and wet I would not sow barley there very early. I have seen barley so nipped with frost that it turned yellow, but still it gave a good yield."

There comes a clear day when one realizes that clothes are to keep the weather off you, that food is to give you health, that home is shelter and inspiration; that, aside from being clean and inoffensive, one's personal appearance does not signify very much; that the main thing in life is to be going along toward the goal of your ideals. That isn't getting old, it's getting sense. From then on Time is not master, but friend.—Col. Her.

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. OSMOND, Prop.

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Advertising rates on application

Grants \$1,000 to Patriotic Fund

Minutes of the meeting of the Council of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, held at Olds, Alta., on May 6th, 1916.

Members present Reeve McCuen, Councillors Smith, Flinn, Pearson, Rupp and Metz.

A number of communications were read including one from the Hail Board.

The following delegations then interviewed the Council.

Mr. Peattie and Mr. Elliott regarding the Council giving grant to the Patriotic Fund.

C. M. Herron regarding road between 24 and 25-32-27-4.

R. P. Cuenther regarding road between 28 and 33-31-27-4.

M. Smouse and Fred Art regarding road to S. W. 36, and N. E. 26-32-27-4.

Moved by H. E. Pearson that Councillors McCuen, Smith and Flinn be a committee to inspect road to S. W. 36 and N. E. 26-32-27-4 and report at the next meeting. Carried.

H. E. Pearson that the public works department be asked to survey a road at once between Section 28 and 33-31-27-4. Carried.

H. E. Pearson that the communication regards hospital be laid over

until next meeting. Carried.

Councillor T. E. Flinn that a grant be made to the Patriotic Fund amounting to \$1,000. Carried.

Reeve D. McCuen that H. E. Pearson purchase 10 slip scrapers, 1 plow and 2 steel drags. Carried.

Councillor Wm. Rupp that the following overseers be appointed.

Division No. 1, M. McLean, J. Topley, Hugo Weiler; division No. 2, J. W. Bridge, J. C. Dougherty; division No. 3, P. P. Dick, W. J. McCoy, Hy. Gibson, Geo. Thaler, G. W. Munson; division No. 4, W. J. McCollum, D. Gillies, Geo. Cipperly; division No. 5, Binkly, Frank McCaffery, W. Ashton, E. W. Wilber, B. Rosenbarg, Douglas Latimer; Division No. 6, Thos. Simpson, S. A. Cummins, W. F. Sherwood. Carried.

Reeve D. McCuen that Council will sit as a Court of Revision on assessment roll at Olds on June 3rd, 1916. Carried.

Reeve D. McCuen that J. E. Stauffer be granted leave of absence for indefinite period as Secretary-Treasurer. Carried.

Moved by Councillor T. E. Smith that Alfred Brusso be appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality at \$90.00 per month in the absence of J. E. Stauffer. Carried.

D. McCuen that the Secretary-Treasurer supply bonds for \$5000. Carried.

H. E. Pearson that J. W. Bicknell and W. F. Moritz be appointed weed inspectors at \$5.00 per day, and that inspectors visit the most infected places during the last ten days in May and make a general inspection during the period of June 25th and July 25th. Carried.

A number of accounts were passed and ordered paid.

Councillor Smith that Council do now adjourn to meet at Olds on June 3rd, 1916. Carried.

Production and Thrift

"GAIN or no gain the cause before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle."—HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE BASED ON REPORTS CONTAINED IN "THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK, 1916," PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, ONT.

LIVE STOCK—The herds and flocks of Europe have been greatly reduced. When the war is over there will be great demand for breeding stock. Canadian farmers should keep this in mind.

MEATS—In 1915 Great Britain imported 664,508 tons of beef, mutton and lamb, of which 364,245 tons came from without the Empire. Out of 430,420 tons of beef only 104,967 tons came from within the Empire.

The demands of the Allies for frozen beef, canned beef, bacon and hams will increase rather than diminish. Orders are coming to Canada. The decreasing tonnage space available will give Canada an advantage if we have the supplies.

DAIRYING—Home consumption of milk, butter and cheese has increased of late years. The war demands for cheese have been unlimited. The Canadian cheese exports from Montreal in 1915 were nearly \$6,500,000 over 1914. Prices at Montreal—Cheese: January 1915, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 17 cents; January 1916, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Butter: January 1915, 24 to 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; January 1916, 32 to 33 cents.

EGGS—Canada produced \$30,000,000 worth of eggs in 1915 and helped out Great Britain in the shortage. Shippers as well as producers have a duty and an opportunity in holding a place in that market.

WRITE TO THE DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TO YOUR PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT FOR BULLETINS ON THESE SUBJECTS

Tens of thousands of Canada's food producers have enlisted and gone to the front. It is only fair to them that their home work shall be kept up as far as possible. The Empire needs all the food that we can produce in 1916.

PRODUCE MORE AND SAVE MORE
MAKE LABOUR EFFICIENT

SAVE MATERIALS FROM WASTE
SPEND MONEY WISELY

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

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BY OUR WEEK END SALES

For THREE DAYS, starting THURSDAY, MAY 11th, we offer the following special bargains to our patrons:

15 Men's Suits at	\$5.00 each
15 Boys Suits at	\$5.00 each
Any Felt Hat in the store, including Stetson's and Wolthausens for	\$1.95
Men's Suspenders, values up to 60c for	35c
40 Pair Men's Shoes, values up to \$5.50 for	\$2.00
40 Pair Women's Shoes, values up to \$4.50 for	\$2.00
1000 Yards Wash Goods, values up to 20c for	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c yard

GROCERY SPECIALS

Robin Hood, Purity, and Quaker Oats, in tubes	20c each
Asparagus Tips, regular 25c per tin, 2 for	25c
Tuxedo Baking Powder, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins	30c
Tuxedo Baking Powder, 5 lb. tins	80c
Sardines, 5 cans for	25c
Sardines in Mustard, 3 tins for	25c
Brown Beans, 5 lbs. for	25c
Gallon Tins Peaches in thick Syrup	55c
Gallon Tins Apricots in thick syrup	55c
EXTRA---3 LBS. PERFECTION COFFEE	90c
Large Ripe Bananas, per dozen	25c

300 PIECES FANCY CHINA AT 10c EACH

Strawberries, Rhubarb, Celery, Oranges, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Green Onions and Radishes, Fresh Daily

OUR GOODS WILL PLEASE YOU

WILLIAMS & LITTLE,

Didsbury

Horse Distemper

Prince Edward Farmer Solemnly Declares Nerviline is a Specific

"After many years' experience in raising horses I can safely testify that no remedy gives such good results for an all-round stable liniment as Nerviline." Thus opens the very earnest letter of J. J. Evanston, who lives near Wellington, P.E. "I had a very valuable horse that took distemper a month ago, and was afraid I was going to lose him. His throat swelled and hard lumps developed. His nostrils ran and he had

Nerviline Cures Quickly

a terrible cough. I tried different remedies, but was unable to relieve my horse of his pain and suffering till I started to use Nerviline. I mixed a bottle of Nerviline and sweet oil and rubbed the mixture on the throat and chest three times a day and you would scarcely believe the way that horse picked up. Nerviline cured him. I also have used Nerviline for colic in horses and cows, and earnestly recommend it to every man that is raising stock."

For strains, sprains, swellings, colic, distemper, coughs and colds, no liniment will prove so efficacious in the stable as "Nerviline"—it's good for man or beast, for internal or external use. Wherever there is pain, Nerviline will cure it. Refuse substitutes. In two bottles 50c and 25c, at all dealers, or The Catarhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

LOOKING FOR WILLY

ALTHOUGH the old gentleman was kind-hearted, his kind-heartedness had its limitations. And when he felt himself imposed upon, it was no wonder that he got angry. This explains why he left the little girl in a huff. He had found her sitting on the steps of the Congregational Church weeping bitterly. He went up to her and patted her on the head.

"What's the matter, little girl?" he asked kindly. "Did anybody hurt you?"

The child dried her eyes on her checkered gingham dress.

"No, sir," she sniffed. "Willy has run off an' left me."

The old man snorted indignantly.

"He ought to be whipped," he said.

"Come on, dearie, we'll find him."

At the corner the little girl found an acquaintance in the shape of a baker's man.

"Have you seen Willy?" she asked him.

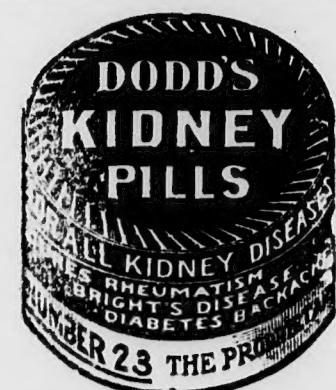
The old man, holding her dirty little hand, listened eagerly.

"Yes, I've saw him," said the man. "He was runnin' down the street—that way."

"Come on," said the little girl, dragging the kind-hearted old gentleman after her. Street after street they travelled, and the old man's knees began to get shaky. The little girl looked into all the ash-barrels and boxes along the way, and poked into corners, but no Willy appeared.

"What sort of a looking boy was he?" gasped the old man, after half an hour of this. The child looked at him, startled.

"Willy!" she gasped. "He ain't a boy. He's a dog—there he is!" And with a whoop of joy she pounced upon a very fat and very muddy pup and clasped it to her heart. But the kind-hearted old man did not smile. He clutched his cane tightly and strode away.



MY VARICOSE VEINS

WERE CURED completely by

ABSORBINE JR.

May W. Price, Springfield, Mass., and will do the same for you in a pleasant manner; also for the following diseases: Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Deposits, Synovitis, Varicose Veins, Sprains of the muscles, ligaments, tendons, and joints, &c., &c. Price, \$1.00 per bottle, at your druggists or dealers, 1000 St. Franklin, P.O. P. 23, Springfield, Mass.

LINCOLN, ILL., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by MARTIN BOLE & WYSE CO., Winnipeg;

THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Whistler & Calvary; and HENDERSON DRUG CO., Ltd., Vancouver.



Send for free sample to Dept. B.P. National Drug & Chemical Co., Toronto.

Storyettes

HE FOUND THEM NO FAITH CURE

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CLEARED OUT W. F. BLACK'S SCIATICA

He was in agony when a friend gave him a box. Now he recommends them to everybody.

Newcastle, N.B.—(Special)—In these cold fall days when the chill wind crystallizes the uric acid in the blood and causes the pangs of rheumatism and sciatica to bring sleepless nights to many a home, a man's best friend is he who can tell his neighbor of a sure cure for his tortures. Such a friend is W. F. Black of this place. He suffered from sciatica and lame back. He was so bad that he could not lace his boot or turn in bed. Dodd's Kidney Pill cured him and he wants all his neighbors to know of the cure.

"Yes," Mr. Black says, in an interview, "I was so bad with sciatica and lame back that I couldn't lace my shoes or turn in bed, when a friend gave me about a third of a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I started taking them without much faith in their curative powers, and found them all the more recommended.

"Now I am recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from kidney disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are no faint cure. They're a simple but sure cure for diseased kidneys.

CATTLE HAVE GROWN TWICE AS BIG AS TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO

It is a long cry from the four-toed horse of prehistoric times to the draft teams and roadsters of today, but now and again the development in breed and species even in comparatively short spaces of time, whether of horses or cattle, is attested by records of more recent date. An investigator into the history of the breeding of cattle says

"In 1710 Dr. Davenant, an English writer of political economy, estimates the average weight of dressed cattle did not exceed 370 pounds. In 1846 McCulloch stated that 'at present the average weight of cattle on the hoof is estimate at about 700 pounds.'

Beside the cattle of 200 years ago—hardly half the size—what monster prime steers of today would have looked; and even our grandfathers might be moved to wondering admiration of modern stock if the process of growth and improvement had not been so gradual as to pass unnoticed.

But while the farmer has been steadily improving his stock, he has also found time to take big strides in the development and improvement of his farm machinery. The automobile and the aeroplane have been sensational and spectacular developments in other lines of mechanical invention, but it is by no means certain they will ever prove of the same essential benefit to mankind as these machines which, directly or indirectly, enable the farmer to till more land more easily and to gather in and market more foodstuffs more quickly for the universal need.

The farmer must bear in mind, however, that these modern machines, with all their delicate improvements, demand and deserve the best of treatment, and the first essential in caring for a machine is proper lubrication. The quality of oil used makes a tremendous difference in the work and wear you get from your mowing and raking machines, your reapers, harvesters and threshing machines.

Experience has shown that a heavy oil is best for farm machinery, where grease cups are not used; the bearing usually are a trifle loose, either by design or from wear, and a light oil soon runs off. The Imperial Oil Company Limited, of Winnipeg, has been conducting elaborate experiments, extending over several years, with a view to furnishing an oil that will exactly meet the requirements of the farmers in this direction.

Granite Harvester Oil is the name that has been given to this product, and important advantages are claimed for it, such as great durability, close clinging to loose boxes and worn bearings and the "take-up" of play in a manner that greatly reduces friction and noise away with rattling and jarring almost entirely. Special care has been taken to see that no injurious acid enters into its composition, and it is not affected by extremes of temperature either of summer or winter.

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Granite Harvester Oil is the name that has been

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM
IN YOUR GROCERY ORDER
—SEE THAT YOU GET IT—
COSTS NO MORE THAN THE
ORDINARY KINDS

CONTAINS NO ALUM

DAME FASHION'S DECREES

A BECOMING evening cloak is most essential to the fashionable outfit, and it is rather strange that more women do not realize the fact. Any wrap sufficiently warm or in itself effective is chosen, without the slightest regard being paid as to whether in color, texture, shape—or, it might be said, shapelessness—it will make a woman look her best as she stands under the most trying of all lights, those in the lobby of a theatre or opera house, or even at the fashionable restaurants. For some unknown reason the management of all public places pay small attention to the effect of the lights, and the woman who has been the cynosure of all eyes for her beauty in her box at the play or the opera is transformed into a hideous caricature of herself under those same lights.



Brocade Velvet Evening Coat

To begin with, all evening wraps to be worn during the winter season should be made very warm. No woman looks well with a red nose, and all the powder in the world put on most artistically will not work the miracle that will hide the red or purple nose that being too lightly clad bestows upon the unfortunate individual. The woman wearing the costliest confection of brocade and lace will not compare in beauty and attraction with the woman in a comparatively inexpensive garment of cloth with fur collar that can be pulled up around the throat, or rather at the back of the neck, for the exposed throat does not convey the same effect because it does not give the sensation of cold.

Superb and costly in the extreme are those made of chinchilla and sable, but those, as might be supposed, are only for the favored few, for the price is positively prohibitive to most women. The same models can, however, be chosen to be worked out in velvet, and costly enough to please the most exacting. Extremely light in weight and deliciously warm, these opera cloaks are delightful in not injuring the most delicate of gowns over which they are worn. Many have no sleeves, others are cut with sleeves and cloak all in one, the sleeves so wide and loose as to in no way look like sleeves, only as part of the cloak itself. This shows to the best possible advantage the beauty of any fur, the markings of sable and chinchilla standing out in full relief.

Ermine without the tails is a favorite fur this season, and an ermine wrap is an exquisite thing, only it is not always becoming unless combined with some other fur or with velvet, and also there are several much less expensive white furs that resemble ermine so closely that at a distance it is difficult to tell which is which. But the proud owner of an ermine wrap is not encouraged, and puts on a shawl collar of sable if she does not want the too dead white of the ermine, or combines it with most striking results, with sealskin or black velvet. And the woman of limited means but keen business sense when the question of dress is concerned invests in one of the inexpensive white furs, of which there are several known to furriers if unknown to naturalists, and starts out on her winter social campaign in a superb looking garment.

For bands around the bottom of the evening cloak, wide collars and deep cuffs when there are sleeves and bands of

fur down the front of the coat are most effective and becoming. For this purpose the long haired furs are chosen, skunk still being immensely popular, with the fisher so fashionable last year still in favor, many different species of dyed fox and the imitation sealskin. The muskrat, which is really a longer haired fur than the seal, is also a fashionable trim, and a very effective one it is. This fur has, like everything else, gone up in price, but it is among the less expensive, and there are several different qualities, so when it is necessary to combine economy and style it is a good investment.

One of the most practical investments is the fur coat, that can be made to do duty for many occasions. The ordinary long fur coat and the fur lined garment which have weight at the back of the neck. It is constantly reiterated been worn both day and evening and which are not costly are practical investments, but they are not smart and are not to be included among the fashionable evening wraps. The fur coat of finest Persian moire, or broadtail made in one but shaped back, so long as to entirely cover the gown, and so wide that each front is wider than the entire back, is a marvelous exhibition of the skill of the designer. These fronts can be crossed one over the other, the outer one fastening on the shoulder and draped in shawl folds, or both fronts, left a little open at the throat, fall in soft, jabot like lines. The same model in soft velvet or heavy brocade is also attractive but lacks the individuality of the fur.

Colored velvets of exquisite color and sheen and the heaviest of satins, like the satins used for furniture covering, but more supple, are extremely smart and becoming; these are made on the same lines as the all-enveloping fur cloaks, always most carefully fitted around the neck and shoulders, for, it is always remembered that, if this be attained the garment will be comfortable and not heavy, while if it is neglected there will be that sickening sensation of a dragging in these columns the necessity of attention to the smallest details of dress. That the lining and interlining of all winter outer garments be warm and yet light means everything to the wearer of these large cloaks, and there are plenty of fabrics that combine the two qualities which are comparatively inexpensive and effective. Plush, white or colored, is one such fabric. There are several varieties of it, and if it is used with a very light wool wadding is delightfully warm and not clumsy.

Extremely smart this season are evening coats of brocade and velvet, and again the heavy satin must be included. These follow the narrow lines of the gown and are rather extreme and severe, but be it remembered always that while the back of the garment may be narrow, the fronts must be wide enough to fasten over. Heavy fur trimmings are required for these coats, but it is not demanded that the most expensive kind be used. They must be effective and the broadest material of the coat must also be effective in coloring and design. Velvet brocade is the more effective, as the design stands out in bolder relief from the background, but the heavy satin brocades, especially those with large pattern, are



Velvet and Ermine Evening Coat

very smart and extremely beautiful in coloring. Pink, blue, yellow, crimson, mauve and a certain shade of green are one and all fashionable, and either dark or light fur looks well with these colors. For absolutely practical use a black brocade is the best, and unless the shape is too pronounced and distinctive it will remain in style two and three seasons.

The coat of the season is twenty-eight inches in length. Many of the coats going with suits are banded across the bottom with wide braid or black velvet or satin. Wide braid is more used than soutache.

A last year's coat may be made quite up-to-date by cutting off the lower part and the pieces used to run a belt under the fronts and backs and out at the sides or out at the back and front and under the sides; or, the belt may go all the way around if there is material for it. Then again, the piece cut off might be used for jaunty little side pieces, plaited or shaped. The addition of wide braid for the finish of the collar, fronts and bottom of the garment would bring the coat quite up to the hour.

HOME DYEING

Has it ever occurred to you what a large number of things one can dye at home, and in that way make quite a saving?

When on shopping expeditions, you have often noticed on the "Bargain Counters" remnants offered at ridiculously low prices. The reason for these low prices was not by any means on account of the materials being of poor quality, but because the shades or colors were out of style, the materials often being of superior quality.

Now, these bargains could be taken advantage of, and by dyeing the goods, the colors could be changed to the most delicate shade of any of the fashionable colors popular at the time. And remember that it doesn't make the slightest difference whether the goods are Wool, Cotton, Silk, or Mixed, as there are Home Dyes now that with the same dye, one can color cloth of any kind perfectly.

You may possibly have a dress that is hardly worn at all, but is out of fashion as to color and style. Here, again, these single Home Dyes step in to help things out. Rip it up; dye it a fashionable shade, and with new patterns make it into a most stylish gown that will be the envy of your Lady friends.

White Summer Dresses can be dyed delicate shades of any color by using these new Home Dyes very weak—say about an eighth of a package to about five gallons of water.

It is not alone to "Wearing Apparel" that these improved Home Dyes lend their services. Portiers, Couch Covers, Table Covers, Shade Curtains, Draperies, or in fact anything that is made of cloth can be made to look just like New.

Never try to color anything a lighter shade than the article is originally.

White or very light colored goods can be dyed any darker shades or any color.

Just as soon as you have decided what you are going to dye, you will want to know how much you will require. For the lighter shades, and for small articles, such as Ribbons, Silk or Cotton Gloves, Stockings, Blouses, etc. one package as rule will be sufficient. For heavy Suits, Coats, Curtains, etc. it is best if possible to weigh your goods before they are wet and use a package to about a pound of goods.

A NICE DISTINCTION
In the heat of revivals regrettably things are sometimes said. Deacon Washington, colored, was holding a meeting in the Nolachucky Chapel, and being wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, he cried out: "I see before me ten chicken thieves, including Calhoun Clay!"

Instantly Calhoun Clay rose and left the church. He was very angry. He brought several powerful influences to bear, and the deacon promised to ap-

ologize. So at the next meeting the old man said:

"I desire to retract what I said when I stated that I see before me ten chicken thieves, including Calhoun Clay. What I should have said, dear brother and sister, was—I see before me nine chicken thieves, not including Calhoun Clay."

Small but Potent.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are small, but they are effective in action. Their fine qualities as a corrector of stomach troubles are known to thousands and they are in constant demand everywhere by those who know what a safe and simple remedy they are. They need no introduction to those acquainted with them, but to those who may not know them they are presented as the best preparation on the market for disorders of the stomach.

A New Laxative

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES

so much better than ordinary physicks. While thoroughly effective, they never gripe, purge or cause nausea, and never lose their effectiveness. One of the best of the NA-DRU-CO line.

25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them.

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited. Montreal.

FOR THAT NEW HOUSE

Sackett Plaster Board

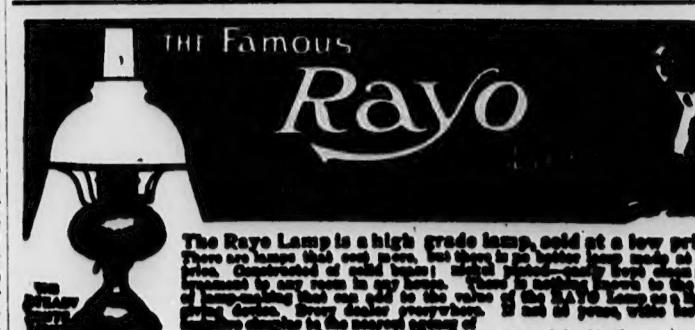
The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

There's Quality in CANAWELLA TEA



The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no lamp that gives more light for the money. There is nothing finer than the Rayo Lamp. Every dealer everywhere is full of Rayo lamps, and they are changing to the Rayo lamp.

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

Abbey's Effer-Vesicant Salt

A sensible man takes out rheumatic kinks with a morning draught of Abbey's Salt.

What do you do with them?

25c and 50c.

Sold everywhere.

BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

is the best polish in the biggest box. It is a paste, and far less trouble

than any other preparation.

A gentle rub brings out a brilliant, lasting shine. Is without a rival for polishing stoves, pipes, grates and ironwork.

If your dealer does not carry "Black Knight" Stove Polish in stock, send us his name and we will send a full size tin by return mail.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO., LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

Makers of the famous "9 in 1" Shoe Polish.

ologize. So at the next meeting the old man said:

"I desire to retract what I said when I stated that I see before me ten chicken thieves, including Calhoun Clay. What I should have said, dear brother and sister, was—I see before me nine chicken thieves, not including Calhoun Clay."

Small but Potent.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are small, but they are effective in action. Their fine qualities as a corrector of stomach troubles are known to thousands and they are in constant demand everywhere by those who know what a safe and simple remedy they are. They need no introduction to those acquainted with them, but to those who may not know them they are presented as the best preparation on the market for disorders of the stomach.

Newcastle Coal

from Drumheller in stock. Let us supply you with coal this summer. No order is too small.

We carry a large stock of

Royal Household Flour, \$3.50 per cwt.

Glenora Flour at \$3.30 per cwt.

Rolled Oats, Cereals, Calf Meal, Chick Food, Etc.

A Carload of Bran and Shorts at \$1.25 and \$1.35. Lower prices on 500 lb. lots.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.

DIDSBURY -o- ALBERTA

WAIT AND SEE

Dr. M. Mecklenburg

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

THE OLD RELIABLE

32 years experience 12 years in Alberta

Calgary Office Phone M1121

will again be at the Rosebud Hotel, in

Didsbury, on Friday June 2nd

Carstairs, on Saturday, June 3rd

Mr. Rope User

Make Your Own Rope

You can make anything from a silk fish line to a two inch rope and anyone can splice a hay rope in 10 or 15 minutes.

Makes Halter Ties for One and One-Third Cents each. Makes 3-4 inch Hay Rope 150 feet long from 3 balls binder twine.

This Rope Maker is being sold by other agents at \$8.00, our \$3.50 price, complete, is

Potatoes for sale at 40c bush.

F. R. BULLIS, Didsbury

To Be Sold by Private Sale

Sewing Machine

Chiffoners

China Cabinet

Small Tables

6 Bed Rooms Complete

Chairs

Hall Rack

Coon Coat (new)

Buffet (new)

Tabaret

100 Tons Ice

Hospital Information

[The following letter re the Hospital question has been received Dr. J. L. Clarke and contains a lot of information which the Doctor, has gathered from the Lashburn Hospital. Lashburn and district as the letter states, has not near the population that Didsbury and district has, but their hospital was donated to them whereas this district would have to either build a suitable place or purchase one and alter it to meet the needs of a hospital. This is a serious question and one that is occupying the attention of a large number of people in the district and demands the attention of the ratepayers in all the Municipalities affected.—Ed.]

THE LASHBURN AND DISTRICT COTTAGE HOSPITAL, LASHBURN, SASK.

Built in 1909. Donated fully equipped, 9 beds. Cost per patient per day up to 1912 was \$1.50 for public and \$2.00 for private room, consequently hospital went in debt to the extent of \$2000 which was borrowed in 1912.

Present rates are \$2.00 per day per patient for public board and \$2.50 per day for private board. Operating room fees from \$3.00 to \$10.00 according to case.

The Rural Municipalities in the immediate vicinity have an agreement with the hospital to pay \$2.00 per day per patient for patients from their respective municipalities.

Only parts of four municipalities have made this agreement so far. That is that parts lying nearest to the hospital. No full municipality has as yet entered.

The estimate is under two municipalities with a total contributing population of 1600. Lashburn has only about 250 people.

The government of Saskatchewan pays 50c per day per patient.

A Provincial Act of Saskatchewan compels a municipality to pay \$1.50 per day to any hospital in the province for a patient from their municipality, provided they are notified within six days of entering and within thirty days after discharge from hospital.

The following is a report of the finances from the above named hospital for the past four years.

	1912	1913
Receipts	\$4466.40	\$4637.66
Expenditures	\$4442.08	\$4631.29
Balance	\$24.32	\$6.37

	1912	1913
Receipts	\$5474.12	\$5056.00
Expenditures	\$5199.62	\$4780.11
Balance	\$274.50	\$275.89

	1912	1913	1914	1915
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No. of patients	107	117	189	154
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No. of day treatment	1947	1756	2025	2520
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Births	20	30	30	28
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Deaths	5	5	8	7
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Cost per day per patient	\$2.70	\$2.63	\$2.32	\$1.82
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	1912	1913	1914	1915
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Salaries	\$2089.55	\$2098.95	\$2472.45
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Drugs	\$269.32	\$437.37	\$294.76
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Fuel, Light			
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(Electric)	\$524.50	\$589.80	\$364.55
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Groceries, Meat, Etc.	\$1045.91	\$795.31	769.53
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Printing	\$5.00	\$20.00	\$6.95
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Miscellaneous	\$260.66	\$363.00	\$335.66
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Building, fixing, furniture, Insurance			
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makes up the balance.			
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Estimate by Chandler & Fisher, Ltd., Winnipeg, to furnish a 12 bed hospital with supplies they carry in stock, \$950.30			
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To furnish balance as bedding, cooking utensils, linen, etc., \$408.00.			
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Or a total of \$1458.90			
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Yours very truly,			
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J. LISTER CLARKE, M.D.			
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Town of Didsbury

ASSESSMENT ROLL 1916

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll of the Town of Didsbury for the year 1916 has been prepared and is now open for inspection at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Town from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to four o'clock in the afternoon on every day which is not a public holiday except Saturday (and on that day from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 12 o'clock noon), and that any ratepayer who desires to object to the assessment of himself or of any other person must within 30 days after the date of this notice lodge his complaint in writing at my office.

Dated at Didsbury, this 27th day of April, 1916.

A. BRUSO,

Secretary Treasurer

TOWN OF DIDSBURY

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that His Honour Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated March 23rd, A.D. 1916, has appointed Wednesday, the seventh day of June, 1916, at the hour of 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court Room, in the Town of Didsbury, as the time and place for holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1915. A BRUSO, m17 Secretary-Treasurer

POUND DISTRICT ORDINANCE

Notice of Impoundment

STRAY COLT

Didsbury, Alta., April 17th, 1916. Notice is hereby given under section 26 of the Pound District Ordinance that a Black Male with four white feet, white face, 10 or 12 months old; no visible brand; came with prairie schooner from 6 or 7 miles N. W. of Didsbury was impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned at Oster Street in the town of Didsbury on the 15th day of April, 1916. W. F. Sick, m3c Poundkeeper

Section for Rent

Improved section 17, Tp. 31, Rge. 28, W. 4, for rent at very reasonable terms, 50 acres of this land is in timothy; 102 acres was prepared last fall and is ready for seed; 60 acres has been plowed but has gone back to grass; balance prairie. This property is fenced all round, has two cross fences, dwelling, stable, hen houses, granary and drive shed. Apply to McANDRE, DAVIDSON & McGuire, Calgary, or to P. R. REED, Didsbury.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that His Honour Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated March 20th, A.D. 1916, has appointed Wednesday, the seventh day of June, 1916 at the hour of 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court Room, in the Town of Didsbury, as the time and place for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1915. J. E. STAUFFER, Secretary-Treasurer

BULL FOR SALE

A fine 4 year old Hereford bull for sale or trade. A sure stock-getter. Apply CHAR. BROWN, R.F.D., No. 1, Didsbury.

Subscriptions to Patriotic, Belgian Relief and Red Cross Funds on back page

BELGIAN RELIEF



YOU CAN MAKE THIS VISION A REALITY!

UNLESS we get more assistance, hundreds of thousands of the seven million people still in Belgium will actually starve."

H. HOOVER,
President, Corporation for Relief in Belgium.

A BAG OF FLOUR SUPPORTS A BELGIAN FAMILY A MONTH

or to Mrs. H. E. Osmond, care of Didsbury Pioneer

BELGIUM'S need is very great. Western Canada will surely help. The Belgian Relief Committee for Southern Alberta asks all those who feel sorry for that brave nation to assist in supporting its starving millions by a contribution of money. \$5.00 will maintain a Belgian family for several weeks. Western Canada is prosperous, safe and happy in the midst of war; Belgium is shot-ridden, cold and hungry for Canada's sake.

DO NOT DELAY.

Send your subscription, large or small, to the

Honorary Secretary,
Belgian Relief Committee
For Southern Alberta,

HERALD BUILDING : CALGARY

War Welds Together Britain and Colonies

Empire Must Decide Policy as a Whole, For Empire as a Whole

The remodelling of the system of government of the British empire after the war, was predicted by Herbert L. Samuel, secretary for home affairs, at a dinner given in honor of the Australian premier, William Morris Hughes, in London.

"Many times in history," said the home secretary, "have states not previously intimately united in their internal organization, been welded together by war. I have long been convinced that the present constitution or absence of constitution—the empire cannot be the final form of our political relations with one another among the various portions of our empire."

"The whole empire is affected by grave decisions of policy made by the government and parliament, responsible not to the people of the whole empire, but to the electors of these two islands. That is in contradiction of the whole spirit of British institutions."

"I speak not for the government, but from my own firm convictions, when I say that the mother country is very ready to admit the dominions into a share in the decision of the policy as soon as they desire such admission. Let each develop on its own lines, but let them be ready to combine in some organic union for dealing with matters of common interest. It is for them to decide whether, after the war, we shall be able to take a forward step in the evolution of our imperial institutions."

Premier Hughes' speech was devoted mainly to urging the necessity of weeding out German influence in Great Britain and the colonies.

A Strange Career

Irish Born, He Fought the British Till the Present War

The London Standard publishes a remarkable story sent by a correspondent "upon which rests the responsibility for its accuracy."

On Saturday the French government announced the death of Capt. Jean Kleber, killed in circumstances providing a fitting end to a career full of romance and tragedy. His real name was known only to a small circle of friends. He was the son of a wealthy Belfast merchant and received a good education, graduating with honors at Trinity College, Dublin, and studying in Germany. He served some years in the Foreign Legion in North Africa and was one of the party accompanying Major Marchand on the Fashoda mission.

Two years later he took service with the Boers and went through the whole of the war, subsequently escaping to France, after refusing to surrender his command under the terms of the Vereeniging treaty.

Two of his best known achievements were the capture of Lord Methuen and the cutting up of Gen. Gaetano's force at Stromberg.

After the Boer war "Kleber" returned to the French service, but the belief in an imminent war between Germany and Britain caused him to seek service with the Kaiser's army. His offer was accepted but in 1911 the threat of a German attack on France led to his retirement from the German service. On the outbreak of the present war "Kleber" rejoined the French army.

Keeping Down the Weeds

Dilemma of a Farmer Who Had a Big Crop of Alfalfa

Most farmers grow weeds because they cannot do two things at the same time and cannot afford to employ labor.

The present deputy assistant to the secretary of agriculture in the United States, in an article contributed to the Saturday Post some time ago, said that a couple of years ago he took a strong notion to grow alfalfa on one of his farms. His manager, though opposed to the idea, at his urgent request, sowed a field of alfalfa.

Visiting the farm the following June he found a fine crop on this field of which he was very proud. Next time he visited the farm he found his manager in very bad humor. Asked what was the matter. "Oh, that alfalfa," he said. "What is the matter with the alfalfa?" "I have had to put all the force on the farm cutting and curing that alfalfa when I ought to be cultivating the corn, and the weeds are getting so far ahead that I am afraid I am going to lose that field of corn. If you are going to grow alfalfa and corn you must increase your force. I cannot cure alfalfa and hoe corn at the same time."

The quill pen, so it is said, is to have a revival in popular favor, owing to the shortage of its steel supplanter. The quill, of course, has never completely gone out of use, and many people still prefer it to any other writing instrument. It has, however, fallen from the days of its greatness when clerks and professional writers would extol the virtues of the Hudson Bay quill, discussing the while the value of tipping the quill with horn or tortoise shell, whilst others declared that gilding the nib worked wonders. It was about 1830 that the steel pen finally, after many experiments, established itself, and began to be turned out by machinery in rapidly increasing quantities.

Human beings generally stop growing at the age of 18. Boys frequently get their growth a year or two older.

The Press and Prohibition

Changed Attitude of the Newspapers Towards the Liquor Traffic

One of the most gratifying features of the present activity all over the continent in the suppression of the saloon is the changed attitude of the great newspapers toward the liquor traffic. Not so long ago few important dailies cared to carry on an open fight against the saloon, and still fewer excluded liquor advertising from their columns. Now many of the outstanding papers, not only in States and Provinces that have banished the saloon, but in communities in which the liquor interests are still powerful and well-entrenched, denounce the saloon unsparingly and demand its removal.

There have been few newspaper conversions to prohibition so sudden and so complete as that of the Seattle Times. The Times fought tooth and nail against the enactment of a prohibitory law in the state of Washington, believing, as Major Blethen, its editor, said, that in a great seaport city like Seattle prohibition would bring an economic disaster.

The prohibitory law had been in force but a little over a month when Major Blethen gave out an interview, in which he said: "We already know that it is a great benefit, morally and from an economic standpoint. Seattle had 260 saloons and had an average of 2,600 arrests a month for crimes and misdemeanors growing out of liquor drinking. In January we had only 400 arrests, and sixty of those were made January 1, and were the results of hangovers from the old year. That in itself is enough to convince any man with a conscience that prohibition is necessary. There can be no true economy in anything that is immoral. And on top of that great moral result we have these economic facts. In the first three weeks of January, the savings deposits in the banks of Seattle increased over fifteen per cent. There was not a grocery store in Seattle that did not show an increase of business in January greater than ever known in any month before in all the history of the city, except in holiday time. In all the large grocery stores the increase was immense. In addition to this, every dry goods store in Seattle except one, and that one I have no figures from, had a wonderful increase in business. Each store reports the largest business ever done in one month, except in holiday time.

"I wished to know in what class of goods the sales increased so greatly, and so I sent to all the grocery and dry goods stores to find that out. And to me it is a pitiful thing—and it makes me sorry that we did not have prohibition long ago—that the increase in sales in all the dry goods stores was in wearing apparel of women and children, and in the grocery stores the increase was made up chiefly of fruits and fancy groceries. This proves that it is the women and children who suffer most from the liquor business, and it is the women and children who benefit most from prohibition. Money that went formerly over the bar for whiskey is now being spent for clothing for the women and children, and in better food for the household."

Testimony like that should encourage Ontario to go forward confidently toward the abolition of the bar and the liquor store.—Toronto Globe.

Molasses for Horses

Has a Tonical as Well as Food Value for Domestic Animals

Molasses has a condimental value which should be taken into consideration when compounding rations for livestock. It is relished by both horses and cattle when fed in connection with other feeds, and the increased palatability of the ration will increase consumption and stimulate digestion and assimilation of all the feeds contained in the ration.

For horses, molasses has a peculiar value, often being prescribed by veterinarians for cases of chronic cough or other diseases of the respiratory organs. The amount fed should depend upon the other feeds being used and the relative costs of nutrients contained in same. Horses have been fed as high as 15 pounds of molasses per day where this was a cheap factor in the ration, but under ordinary conditions, from two to three pounds per day should be considered the maximum amount of this feed which can be profitably used, and in most cases a smaller allowance will prove more economical.

The usual method of feeding to the horses and cattle is to dilute with water and sprinkle over the forage; used in this way a small quantity of forage is made more palatable, and will be consumed more closely and profitably. For hogs even a small quantity of molasses, mixed in the slop will increase the palatability of the feed to a marked degree.

Aside from its use as an appetizer and condiment, the amount of molasses used in the ration should depend upon its relative cost as compared with other feeds, it having a food value approximating that of corn, as indicated by chemical analysis.

An old Scotch crofter, when giving evidence before the crofters' commission, admitted that, while he was the owner of three cows, "the beasties were as thin as Pharaoh's lean kine." The chairman, thinking to corner old Kenneth, asked him to say how lean Pharaoh's kine were. Even a seventeenth century divine would have wanted a day or two to think this over. But Kenneth answered at once. "They were see lean that they c'd only be seen in a dream."—London Opinion.

Canada's Playground

Western Canada Affords Exceptional Opportunities for Recreation

At first thought playgrounds may not seem to have much connection with agriculture, but they are more important than they seem. Farmers nowadays expect to get some pleasure out of life, as well as hard work, and the farmer, and more particularly the farmer's wife, when they make a change, want to go to a country where nature has been lavish in scenery as well as in fertility. Nowhere will they find a more splendid combination than in Western Canada. Some of the world's greatest rivers rise in these provinces, and there are hundreds of lakes, ranging from those covering a section or so to large bodies of water on which steamboat services are maintained. There are large areas of forest land, and many of the streams are fringed with growths of timber and wild fruit bushes. All these conditions help to break up the monotony of farm life, and give the farmer and his family the chance of an occasional outing amid pleasant surroundings.

With the increasing prosperity which has come from their splendid crops and their successful live stock and dairy undertakings, the farmers of Western Canada find themselves able to take more extensive holiday trips than the farmers of perhaps any other part of the world. Every December sees a great rush of Western Canadian farmers back to their old homes in Eastern Canada or the United States, where they spend two or three months among old friends, and prove to be the country's finest immigration agents. Right here it should be explained that these people do not leave Western Canada to escape the winter, but they go in the winter because, as every farmer knows, that is the most convenient time to get away. They will tell you, without exception, that so far as the climate is concerned they are always glad to get back to the pure air and bright sunshine of Western Canada.

But in addition to local holiday resorts, and occasional trips to the old home, the resident of Western Canada has at his command some of the finest natural parks in the world. The Dominion government has already spent a great amount of money in the development of these parks, of which perhaps the most famous is in the Rocky Mountains at Banff, Alberta. At Banff and the other holiday resorts along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the mountains many thousands of tourists are found every summer. Most of these tourists are from foreign countries, but they contribute very directly to the prosperity of the Western Canadian farmer. They depend on him for their beef and other meats, milk, butter, eggs, flour and other food products, and they are also a valuable market for the fruit and vegetable produce of British Columbia. No one who has not witnessed a thousand hungry tourists at dinner after a day's mountain climbing has any idea how many farms it takes to supply their demands.

Taken altogether, Western Canada is not only the best country for a farmer to make money and independence; it is one of the best countries in which to live, and this applies not only to the farmer himself, but equally or more so to his wife, his daughters and his sons.

Wisconsin's Pre-eminence in Dairying

One-half of all the cheese produced in the United States, says Farm, Stock and Home, is made in Wisconsin. The other important cheese-producing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. Yet, fifteen years ago New York produced almost twice as much cheese as Wisconsin.

Farm tenancy is lowest in the counties where dairying is most extensively carried on. In Green county, where almost every farmer is a cheese producer, the average per capita wealth is higher than in almost any, perhaps any, agricultural county in the United States. Green county, with an area of about twenty-four miles square, has one factory to every three or four sections of land.

About 120,000,000 pounds of American cheese is made in Wisconsin annually. This would be 6,000 carloads of 20,000 pounds to the car, or it would equal 240 trainloads. Including all kinds of cheese, Wisconsin is able to ship a trainload of cheese outside of the state for every day of the year.

"Yes," said the principal of the young ladies' seminary to the proud parent, "you ought to be very happy, my dear sir, to be the father of so large a family, all the members of which appear to be so

"Large family! Devoted!" gasped the old gentleman, in amazement. "What on earth do you mean, ma'am?"

"Why, yes, indeed," said the principal, beaming through her glasses.

"No fewer than eleven of Edith's brothers have been here this term to take her out, and she tells me she expects the tall one with the blue eyes again tomorrow."

Visitor—I think it's just wonderful to see you cheery with all those horrid wounds on your head.

Wounded Optimist—Oh, well, miss, it's a very cheerin' thing to wake up of a mornin' an' find that you've still got a 'ead to live on!—London Opinion.

Of Course Not

"Jinks is a born poet."

"That's no reason why he shouldn't try to make something of himself."—Boston Transcript.

The Cruel Turk

A Persian Tells of the Horrible Cruelties of Kurd and Turk

On the Gallipoli the Turks fought like gentlemen, and now that they are reported to be ready to conclude a separate peace, a tendency is noted in Canadian papers to represent the Turks as rather a fine people. They may be better than the Huns, which is as much as saying that they may be better than Fiends from the Pit, but it is equally true that should they propose a separate peace the harshest terms that the allies could impose upon them would only fall on the side of kindness. Opposed to fighting men, the Turks are fighting men. Undoubtedly they have a better idea of the chivalry of war than have the Germans, the Austrians or any other of their allies. Opposed to unarmed Christians, the Turks are simply murderers and torturers. We have had before now authenticated reports of what they did to the Armenians—a massacre without precedent in a hundred years. In the Brooklyn Eagle, however, a Mr. Shabaz, a Persian by birth, but a naturalized American citizen, who has labored as a missionary for 17 years in Geogipa a short distance south of Erzerum, tells a story that has hardly had its equal as a revelation of horrible cruelties practised by the Kurds and Turks.

He says that shortly after the withdrawal of the Russians from Northwestern Persia more than a year ago the Kurds came out of the mountains, and with the assistance of the Turkish soldiers burned more than a hundred villages and massacred the inhabitants. He was a witness to some of the terrible scenes, and on one occasion while fleeing from the Kurds with his wife and a little baby the child disappeared. The people looked into their churches in the hope that there they might find sanctuary, but this simply made it easier for the Turks and Kurds to carry on their work of massacre. The inhabitants were for the most part unarmed and could offer no effective resistance. Some of the passages in the story Mr. Shabaz has been telling to the people of Brooklyn are worth repeating for the purpose of showing just what manner of men are the Turks and Kurds when opposed to unarmed Christians.

"In another part of the town," he says, "they broke into the house of an aged Presbyterian minister. They found him there, and they also found a saw. A crowd of them took delight in sawing off both of his legs below the knees. The rest of his family they cut to pieces. In the middle of the town they caught a lot of our people and gouged their eyes out. They made more than a hundred lie down in a long row where they tied them. Then they asked them if they wished to save their lives by accepting Mohammedanism. Not one of them did so, and the Kurds after saturating their clothing with oil set them all afire and burned them to death. The next morning showed that wells were filled with bodies stuffed in until the legs protruded over the curbs. In one place 812 were shot in a group. Our church, our school, our house and all the rest of the buildings of the town were looted and burned. So it went with 104 more towns in the district.

All of the roads leading across the plain of Urmia were lined with dead. None of these dead were ever buried—they lay there for months. Twenty thousand refugees crowded into the American Mission yard in Urmia and lived there for six months under the protection of nineteen American flags which we kept floating all the time. They were so crowded that at night they all had to sit in rows rigidly upright instead of lying down to sleep. There was no sanitation. Typhus broke out. We were living on one-fourth of a loaf of bread a day and the bread baked by Mohammedan bakers was found to have had steel filings and lime mixed with the dough besides being badly baked.

"Soon people began to die so fast that it was no uncommon thing to see three drop in the yard in a few minutes, and to wake up and find a third of those sleeping around you at night dead. "We had to bury them in the yard, for if we put our heads outside of the gates we would be shot down. A great trench was their grave. At times we had 100 burials a day. When we had flooded the trench with one layer of bodies we scattered a few inches of earth over them and began another layer, until in some trenches we had placed as many as 1,700 dead.

"People went insane and ran shrieking about the yard. Others simply dropped dead while standing engaged in conversation."

Thus they lived and died until June, when the Russians began to come back. Their advance toward Urmia was heralded by the passing of hundreds of Kurds and Turks carrying their plunder with them and bearing on their saddles the young girls of the district whom they had made their slaves. The missionary tells us that when the Russians entered the city the inhabitants lay down on the street and kissed the very hooves of their horses. They were saved from slaughter, but the Cossack advance guard could do very little to provide them with food. So it came about that the missionary saw people who a year before had been prosperous and respected quarreling with dogs in the gutter for the refuse. Their sufferings were such as cannot be described. Not even in Belgium or Poland, it would seem, have the hardships been so terrible as among these people in Persia, whose only offence was their belief in the religion of the Christians.

"Now, Willie," said the teacher, "how many senators has New York?"

"One, and a half," said Willie.

"One and a half," echoed the teacher. "Why, how do you figure that out?"

"Pa says she divides one of 'em with Ireland, ma'am," explained Willie.—New York Times.

Papa—Why, hang it, girl, that fellow only earns nine dollars a week!

Pleading Daughter—Yes, but daddy, dear, a week passes so quickly when you're fond of one another.

Fishaste Made Into Glue

Good Opening for Men With Technical Knowledge to Establish Profitable Business

Some attempt has been made in Canada to produce glue from fish waste, but hitherto it has usually been found that production involves too much technical knowledge and too many highly paid officers. That fish glue, however, can be manufactured in Canada at a profit is clear from the success of the Russia glue works at Gloucester. These glue works were started by two men, very humble men, some years ago; they bought fish skins and fish heads and have manufactured glue and fertilizer and such a success has their venture been that the company which they organized has become very prosperous. The works are now about ten times the extent they were a few years ago and they cannot adequately supply the demand for their product—a demand created by the excellence of the glue. There is quite an opening in regard to fish glue products. Canadian fishermen waste an enormous amount of material, which would produce fish glue on the banks and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence fisheries, and the amount per annum would startle anybody. The fish waste is now simply dumped into the sea.—Dr. E. E. Prince, in "Canada's Utilized Fisheries Resources."

BOYS ARE MAKING SHELLS

Ten Thousand Youths Now Employed in Woolwich Arsenal

Ten thousand boys too young to fight are doing what they consider the next best service for their country—turning out munitions in the British government arsenal at Woolwich. In ordinary times many would have become office boys, clerks, or telegraph messengers, but today the majority come from points miles from the factory and help the older men make the shells and guns needed by the men at the front.

The pay is attractive. A smart boy can earn \$7.50 a week, or even \$10 if he has a good machine and can keep steadily at work for as long as twelve hours a day. Parents who have to choose between putting their boys to learn a trade at \$2 or \$2.50 a week and allowing them to go into the arsenal at the higher remuneration are naturally inclined to decide on the work which not only brings in the quickest return, but seems to be in the national interests as well.

Social workers who have the boys' welfare at heart are inclined to lament that so many should be entering what may not perhaps prove a permanent occupation. They say that their future is not unlikely to become a problem after the war and that the country might well remember then that the great army of boy munition workers played no small part in the difficult time.

The daily life of these boys shows what sacrifices they are making. Thousands live, an hour's distance from the factory, and some have to leave home as early as 6:30 in the morning and cannot get back till 9:30 in the evening. All work twelve hours a day, starting at 8 and finishing at 8. They take the night shift, too, also for twelve hours, and often a boy may be seen asleep from sheer exhaustion on his way home in a tramcar or train.

Every effort is made by the ministry of munitions to safeguard the health of the youngsters, but the problem

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

• LADY • URSULA'S HUSBAND

— BY —
FLORENCE WARDENWard, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

There was more decision than tenderness in his voice now, and Lady Ursula, after a moment's pause, during which she cast a swift look now at her brother and now at her husband, turned quickly and went into the adjoining room without another word.

Lord Eastling beckoned Payne to the corridor.

"Why not here?" said the other, assuming now a definite air of bored astonishment at these strange proceedings. "Surely you don't want us to hold a conversation in the passages?"

"I want to speak to you where my sister can't hear what I say," said Lord Eastling, coming nearer to the other, and holding him steadily with his eye.

He had laid a slight emphasis on the words, "my sister," and this gave Payne his cue.

"As your sister is now my wife," he answered with equal emphasis, but still very coolly, "surely it is for me to say whether she is to hear what you have to say or not?"

"I don't think you will say so when you know why I have come," said Lord Eastling. "At any rate, I won't speak to you where we can be overheard. So come along."

Paul affected to be intensely disgusted and irritated with this obstinacy, but he threw down his hat and travelling coat with more petulance than apprehension. He played the game to the end.

Lord Eastling led the way out of the room, and then turned to see that Paul was following him.

"Where are we going to?" asked Paul, in a bored voice.

"Down till we come to some room where we can talk," replied the other abruptly.

They descended to the ground floor, where Lord Eastling opened the door of a dark sitting room, turned up the electric light, and then faced the other once more.

Paul was still as cool as a cucumber.

"I wonder if we may smoke here," he said as he took out a cigarette.

"Better wait till you've heard what I have to say."

"Well?"

"I've come to take my sister back to England."

Paul appeared quite unmoved. He just raised his eyebrows.

"Will she go?" he asked softly.

"Yes. When she knows what I know."

"Indeed. And what is that?"

"I've found out that you kept us a good deal in the dark as to your antecedents—Mr.—Tomkinson."

They faced each other, and Paul did not flinch. He just raised his eyebrows. His attitude indeed would have seemed superb in its indifference if Lord Eastling had not known of his attempts to avoid this meeting. As it was, he knew that all this was just "bounce," and that the man had had plenty of time to prepare his reception.

But his acting—if acting it was—approached perfection. He stared at the younger man as if doubtful of his sanity and then asked with perfect gentleness and courtesy:

"Why do you call me Tomkinson? My name is Payne. You know it is."

The younger man held his ground, although in spite of himself, he could not help feeling shaken by this complete self-command.

"I know that you call yourself Paul Payne now, but you were Tomkinson, Sydney Tomkinson in—in other days," he ended, rather nervously.

Payne came over to him, and put his face, with its flashing, handsome dark eyes, close to that of the younger man.

"What other days?" he asked with

MURINE. Granulated Eye-lids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists' 10c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago.

"Would you do something for a poor old sailor?" inquired a tramp at the gate.

"Poor old sailor?" said the workingman's wife.

"Yes, m'm, I followed the water for sixteen years."

"Well," said the woman, "you certainly don't look as if you ever caught up with it!"

W. N. U. 1101

great abruptness.

Lord Eastling collected his wits. Then he spoke out boldly:

"In the days when you were known as a forger," said he.

It was strange that he should have felt doubtful about the man's guilt until that moment, and that it was by no conscious look in Paul Payne's face that he now felt sure the indictment was true, but only by a slight hardness of the man's voice.

"Can you tell me where I was convicted?" he asked drily.

"You've not been convicted—yet," retorted Lord Eastling boldly.

"And have you no fear of the law of libel, when you come to me with such a tale?"

"None. You know better than to bring an action. In the meantime, you must let my sister come back with me."

Lord Eastling took a step towards the door.

"Don't you think," cried out Paul Payne, in a languid voice, "that, if such a story as yours were true, your best plan would be, not to make a fuss about this rumor you have got hold of, but to hush it up, for the credit of the family, your family as well as mine? It's the same thing now, you know."

The young man turned upon him furiously.

"It is not," he said. "You have wormed yourself into our house by deceit and fraud, and now you must understand that the connection is at an end."

"And how do you propose to separate me from my wife?"

"I have only to let her know who you are, what you are, to show you to her in your true colors, and there will be no further question as to your position with her. My sister is a saint among women."

"Perhaps you don't know much about saints," said Payne quietly. "But anyhow, it's never too late to learn. Come upstairs with me, and tell her all this, and ask her what she's going to do."

He was so confident, so cool, that Lord Eastling doubted for a moment whether his own influence would be strong enough to overpower that of this handsome rascal, who seemed so convinced of his own powers.

And he dreaded the task of telling his sister, of bringing such a hideous story to her in the midst of her radiant happiness in her love.

But it had to be done; and heavily, uneasily, he followed Payne back to the sitting room, where they now found Lady Ursula, her hat and coat off, sitting by the fire which had been hastily lighted.

It seemed to her brother as he followed Paul into the room that she looked more like a saint than ever, with her fair face a little drawn, a little sharpened, after the fatigues of the journey.

She looked up, innocent of any evil news, but puzzled still.

"Well, have you finished the famous talk?" she asked, putting out her hand on the sofa beside her, and leaning forward, with a smile hovering round her lips.

"Yes, my dear," said Paul gently. "We've quite finished. And now we've come to tell you all about it. Your brother, Ursula, wants to take you away from me."

She sat up, staring dumbly at him.

"To take me away," she echoed, wonderingly.

"Yes, dear. He says he has found out that I am a forger, that my name is something. I forgot what, but not Payne anyhow. And he says he is going to take me back to England, and to prevent your seeing me any more."

She had risen to her feet, and for a moment she stood uncertain, staring first into her husband's face and then into that of her brother.

And some glimmering of the situation came into her mind, for she knew by the expression of anguish upon her brother's face that he at least believed the charge he had made.

For a moment she seemed to hesitate.

"Are you going with him?" asked Paul.

For answer she put her hands on her husband's shoulders and looked up, brave and confident, into his face.

"No," she said. "I am your wife, Paul, I'll stay with you."

(To be Continued)

The Dutch people occupy a country which contains 12,630 square miles—little more than one-tenth of the size of Great Britain and Ireland, the population being just over 6,000,000. Holland is not only flat, it is hollow. Hence its name—"Hollow-land." Along the canals the meadows are 10 feet or 12 feet, sometimes more, beneath the waterline. By the sea, at high tide, there may be a difference in the level of the soil and of the ocean of quite twenty-five feet or more.

Two billions of lead pencils are made each year. Half of them are made of American cedar.

The Hold-over Flies

Swat the First Flies and You Will Have Less to Kill Later on

There are "hold-over flies" or "winter flies" which have been hibernating during the cold weather, and which wake up at the first warm sign of spring.

"Don't trust the cold to kill them," warns the North Carolina Bulletin. "Don't assume that they are dead when you find them lying on floors or window sills in unused rooms. They are playing possum, and will recover when the temperature rises. Clean up the house and give special attention to every out-of-the-way place where flies may lurk. Make sure that there is nothing left which may harbor their eggs."

If you don't adopt this strategy, and start now, here is what you may be up against, according to the computation of experts:

A female fly surviving the winter may be expected to begin laying eggs in April. Her progeny will begin laying in May. Their progeny will be laying by June 1. We may reckon on five crops by the first of October. The first crop alone is big enough, but succeeding generations quickly run far beyond the grasp of the human imagination. If all the eggs hatched and developed into mature flies, the offspring of that one fly would amount, by Oct. 1, to the appalling number of 131,220,000,000,000,000,000,000.

That number of flies, it is said, if caught and pressed compactly together, would occupy a space of 250,000 cubic feet. That is to say, they would probably fill solidly, from cellar to attic, about ten ordinary houses.

Of course, the eggs don't all hatch and the little larvae and pupae don't all grow up, and the adult flies don't all carry out this theoretical laying program. If they did, all other forms of life in the world would soon be buried under an overwhelming avalanche of flies, and all the foodstuff in the world would be devoured by them. But the facts are impressive enough in this mathematical nightmare.

The moral is plain. Swat the first flies, and you'll have only tens to kill instead of tens of thousands.

Canadian Hardwood

Extensive Use of Canadian Wood by C.P.R. Pleases Lumber Interests

Not very long ago Lord Shaughnessy announced that so far as possible Canadian woods only would be used in connection with the construction and interior finish of all Canadian Pacific buildings, railway cars, etc., an announcement which was hailed with great satisfaction by the lumber interests of the Dominion. That such a programme was possible was known to the forestry experts who have supplied to the various Canadian government exhibits in Europe and the United States magnificent samples of hardwoods with beautiful grains and attractive finish. It would seem that these woods are not being exploited sufficiently, but, no doubt, now that it is known there will be a good demand for it manufacturers will give the matter greater consideration.

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(To be Continued)

Austria Wants Peace

People Hate the Germans Almost as Much as Their Enemies

A neutral who lived many years in Austria relates the following impressions gained during a series of wartime journeys in Austria:

"The terrible effects of the war are at once visible on arrival in Vienna. The large restaurants, brilliantly lighted at night and resounding with the music of orchestras were almost empty. Occasionally a few boulevardiers strolled in to take places at the tables, but rarely to dine there. At Vienna on a day when the fall of krona was particularly accentuated I was able to hear the lamentations of the public at the pay desks of various banks and the phrase constantly recurring: 'Germany has deceived us, Germany has lied to us.'

"The constant news of victories

spread by the Wolff Agency have no longer the desired effect upon the Austrian people. I heard the following remarks made by a high court official: 'If our armies were not so inextricably tied to the German armies we should have made separate peace long ago.'

"Austria has in store for the Kaiser more than one surprise. For the moment, however, the Germans dominate the country and nothing more astonishes the 'Germanizers' in Austria than to find that their allies detest them almost as much as their enemies."

Animal World states that the total number of horses treated by vets. in the hospitals in France, up to the end of July, 1915, had been 81,134; of these 47,192 had been returned as cured, 4,266 had died, 4,813 had been destroyed, and 1,842 had been sold, while 22,391 still remained under treatment.

Sunlight Soap

5c.

is all you need to pay for the best and purest Soap in the world—Sunlight. The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the guaranteed purity of Sunlight Soap.

A-4

Quality!

There is no finer cocoa produced than Cowan's Perfection Cocoa—rich in aroma, nourishing and delicious.



Before the Fire—A splendid stand of Western Canada timber, ready to give service as lumber, and to protect the water-powers so badly required in Alberta's Irrigation system.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

GinPills

FOR THE KIDNEYS.

What They Do

DAVISVILLE, ONT.

"I had trouble with my Kidneys and Bladder so I got a sample of Gin Pills and followed directions. I felt better after the first dose and I kept taking them for months."

One day, Mr. Simpson, of this town, told me about the trouble he had with his kidneys, and I recommended him to try GIN PILLS, and gave him one to take. The next day, he bought some for himself, and both he and his wife have derived great benefit from them."

HERBERT H. BAUER.

Gin Pills are 50c, a box or six boxes for \$2.50 at all druggists. Sample sent free if requested.

17

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto.

LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutler's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they prevent and cure blackleg. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pugs. Blackleg Pills \$1.00. 50-dose pugs. Blackleg \$1.00. The superiority of Cutler's is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Visit Cutler's. If unsatisfactory, order direct. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N.1 N.2 N.3 THERAPION EASY TO TAKE THERAPION LASTING CURE. BEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BAUT GOVT STAMPS APPLIED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$3; No. 3, \$5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Wadsworth)

Hard Luck Mrs. A.—You seem to have hard luck with your cooks.

Mrs. B.—Yes; the first stayed only three days and the second I can't get rid of.

Spare the children from suffering from worms by using Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be got with which to combat these insidious foes of the young and helpless. There is nothing that excels this preparation as a worm destroyer, and when its qualities become known in a household no other will be used. The medicine acts by itself, requiring no purgative to assist it, and so thoroughly that nothing more is desired.

Teacher—What did Caesar exclaim when Brutus stabbed him?

Bright Boy—Ouch!

TIRED NERVES
Headaches, sleeplessness and tired, drayggy feelings soon disappear when you restore vigor to the exhausted nerves by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanon, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

W. N. U. 1101.

Cause of the Collapse

The foreman employed by a big contractor rushed into the office of the boss, wide-eyed and palpitating.

"Boss," said he, in a greatly agitated voice, "one of them new houses of ours fell down in the night!"

"What's that?" exclaimed the boss, jumping right up and beginning to take notice. "What was the matter? How did it happen?"

"It was the fault of the workmen, boss," answered the foreman. "They made the mistake of taking down the scaffolding before they put on the wallpaper."

Attacked by Asthma.—The first fearful sensation is of suffocation, which hour by hour becomes more desperate and hopeless. To such a case the relief afforded by Dr. J. D. Kelllogg's Asthma Remedy seems nothing less than miraculous. Its help is quickly apparent and soon the dreadful attack is mastered. The asthmatic who has found out the dependability of this sterling remedy will never be without it. It is sold everywhere.

Setting Himself a Bad Example An actor was bragging about his summer home by the seaside. "What did it cost you?" asked a friend.

"Around \$50,000," said the actor modestly.

"Say, Bill?"

"What?"

"I wouldn't be so reckless as that if I were you, even with stage money."

Cure Children's Colds By External Treatment

Mothers Will Find Nothing so Speedily and Reliable as Old Time "Nerviline."

It's really a shame to upset a young child's stomach by internal dosing, when external treatment will so promptly break up a cold.

When your boy comes in after play with his feet soaking wet, his throat hoarse and sore, his little chest tight and congested, just apply Nerviline. Give him a vigorous rubbing over his throat, and put lots of Nerviline on his chest and rub it right in. To make Nerviline penetrate more quickly cover his chest and throat with a hot flannel bandage. This treatment WON'T fail. Your boy will be feeling better in half an hour, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing you have warded off perhaps, a cold, or gripe, or illness that might have laid him up.

Nerviline is mighty good for preventing colds and for breaking up a bad one, too. For general family use it cures all sorts of external aches and pains—you simply can't beat it. Try it for earache, toothache, neuralgia, sciatica, lame back, rheumatism, or lumbago. Wherever there is congestion, inflammation or pain in the joints or muscles, Nerviline will cure mighty quick. The large 50c family size bottle is so economical, so useful, it should be in every home. There is also a small 25c size. Dealers anywhere sell Nerviline.

No man should buy a suit of clothes so loud that his other creditors can hear it calling.

Women With Weakness Find New Strength

For all special weakness from which girls and women suffer, no surer remedy exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they maintain that bracing health every woman so earnestly desires, they uproot disease and bring strength that lasts till old age.

The blood is richly nourished by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Appetite increases, weakness and secret ill's give way to surplus energy and reserve vigor.

No pale girl, no ailing woman can afford to miss the enormous good that comes from Dr. Hamilton's Pills; get a 25c box today.

That statesman praises his country very highly."

"Yes, and he's not backward in his enthusiasm for himself."

There is more earnest in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a tea-spoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A bolt now will save a trip to town during the rush season.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callous comes out without injury to the flesh.

Gloomy Workman (whitening posts and curbs, to chatty lady)—There's nothing inspiring about this job, mom. Now, in me own line, whitewashing ceilings, you can put some soul in yer work.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



Sacrificing

"He married a woman who likes to work."

"That is lucky for him and pleasant too."

"Oh, I don't know."

"Why?"

"She believes in self sacrifice and is inclined to deny herself the pleasure."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

One-fourth of the total cultivated farm lands should be continuously in legumes.

Extract From a Letter of a Canadian Soldier in France

To Mrs. R. D. Bambrick.

The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S.

Death Mother.—Am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me. Have you any patriotic druggists that would give something for a gift overseas? If so, do you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old Minard's Liniment. Try and send me some.

Your affectionate son, Rob.

Manufactured by the Minard's Liniment Co., Yarmouth, N.S.

Lady—And you say you are an educated man?

Wearied Will—Yes, mum. I'm a roads scholar.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely safe and free from injurious drugs. Once a mother has used them she would not use anything else for her little ones. Concerning them Mrs. George Taillon, Noelville, Ont., writes: "Please send me two more boxes of Baby's Own Tablets for I have found them so good for my baby, I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Mrs. Blank is in deep mourning, isn't she?"

"Very deep. I hear that she had discharged her blonde chauffeur and hired a colored one."

War News

STOP

and consider the duty you owe your country, your friends and yourself in this great war of right against might. Are you doing your part?

LOOK

around you and see how many of the men you know so well who are "doing their bit." Would you not be happier with them? When the boys return which would give you the greatest pleasure—to cheer or be cheered?

LISTEN

to the pleadings of humanity and of your own conscience. You may never again have such an opportunity to assert your manhood. Why not grasp it now?

300 MEN required to complete the 179th OVERSEAS BATTALION OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS, a distinctive regiment with a distinctive uniform, —Lieut. Col. J. A. Cantlie, O.C. Any physically fit Britisher is invited to join.

Enlisted men are granted 30 days' leave with pay where they can show they are going to work on farms for seeding.

Transportation will be forwarded to recruits from outside points immediately on receipt of medical certificate from your local doctor. All communications to be addressed to the Adjutant, 179th Cameron Highlanders, Minto street, Winnipeg.

French Airship Like Huge Fish

It Possesses Enormous Speed and Gives Great Freedom in Flying.

A recent communication from Paris discussing the successful defence of Paris against Zeppelin raids, which is attributed to the excellent use of defensive aircraft, says:

The latest French flying machine resembles a gigantic, shining, silver flying fish, which has proved most puzzling to the Germans. This new type gives the pilot absolute freedom to dive at any angle. It rises from the ground at almost third speed and climbs at the rate of hundreds of feet a minute. The best work has been done by the single-motored planes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Mistress—Dinah, I haven't seen your husband about for some time. Is he ill?

Dinah—No, indeed, missus, taint dat; he's just simply too proud to work.

Good digestion is the main ingredient of a satisfactory dinner, but it must have help.

9 YEARS

I suffered with an abscess on my face," writes Mrs. Herbert Cox, of Port McNichol, Ont. "I tried everything and received medical treatment for some time, but in vain. Finally the doctor advised an operation, which was performed, but instead of improving, the sore became worse. I had despair of ever finding a cure, when a friend recommended Zam-Buk. I tried it, with the result that before long the poison was drawn out and the sore began to heal. Perseverance effected a complete cure, and now not even a scar remains."

Zam-Buk is equally good for eczema, blood-poisoning, ulcers, boils, piles, burns, cuts, and all skin injuries. All druggists, 50c, box, 3 for \$1.25, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

ZAM-BUK

A good man isn't a good liar, which is the difference between a good man and a good fisherman.



THE FARMER'S OPPORTUNITY

Nearly every Farmer in Canada knows of the McLaughlin people, who have been making high grade buggies and sleighs since 1869, and automobiles since 1908.

They are now devoting their entire energies to motor cars.

They recommend Model D60 as especially suited to the Canadian farmer.

It looks what it is—a good car.

It is not too small—nor yet too large—just the right size for a lady to drive.

It is a solidly built car that will stand the hard wear.

It has a powerful "Valve-in-Head" Engine of 30-35 Horse Power.

It has 32-inch tires and 110-inch wheel base.

It has genuine leather upholstering, hair filling and deep spring cushions.

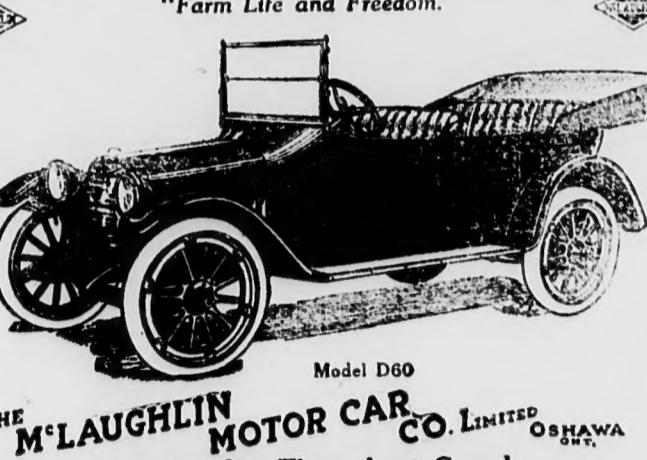
It will seat five people comfortably.

It has electric self-starting and lighting system, and is furnished complete to the smallest detail.

Be up-to-date and buy a McLaughlin Six.

Price \$1,110—F.O.B. Oshawa. 1315

Write to-day for our free booklet "Farm Life and Freedom."



THE MC LAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LIMITED OSHAWA, ONT.

12 Branches Throughout Canada

RENNIES SEEDS

PUREST-CLEANEST
MOST RELIABLE
GET CATALOGUE
AT BEST DEALERS
OR DIRECT
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

SALT! SALT!

I have a car that I expect to be here
in a few days

BRAN--\$21.00 per ton

Take a look in. I have a few SPECIAL
BARGAINS to offer

Our Goods are Always First class

A. G. Studer



H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist

NOTICE
The TOWN OF DIDSBURY, Alberta

Auction Sale of Town Lots Under Tax Enforcement

The town of Didsbury will offer for sale by public auction, at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, Didsbury, Alberta, on Saturday, May 20th, 1916, at 2 o'clock, p.m., the following lots which have become forfeited to the said Town under Tax Enforcement Proceedings. This sale will be subject to prior redemption and to the upset price hereinafter mentioned. Terms of sale will be cash.

Lots	Block	Plan	Upset Price	Lots	Block	Plan	Upset Price
1,2,3,4	I	2847K.	\$ 75.00	22.	F	3880N.	\$ 35.00
4,5,	D	2847K.	45.00	E-1-212,13,14,			
7,8,	I	2847K.	30.00	W-1-2 15	H	3880N.	145.00
13,14	12	110 O.	100.00	13.	17	5116 I.	31.25
15,16,	12	110 O.	100.00	2,3,	17	5116 I.	165.00
19,20,	12	110 O.	100.00	12	17	5116 I.	25.00
16,17,18,19,	14	1456K.	225.00	14	14	5116 I.	50.00
21,	14	1456K.	65.00	8,9,	15	5116 I.	135.00
W. 1-2 9							
E. 1-2 10	3	3880N.	40.00	13,	15	5116 I.	40.00
W. 1-2 12	F	3880N.	37.00	6,	2	1427H.	275.00
1,2,	C	3880N.	68.25	17.	1	1427H.	65.00
1,	4	3880N.	40.00	W. part of			
W. 1-2 10	3	3880N.	25.00	1,2,3,	J	2678H.	325.00
W. 1-2 3	3	3880N.	25.00	6,7,	J.	2678H.	200.00
1,2,	A	3880N.	60.00	15,	C	41620.	10.00
7,	A	3880N.	85.00	1,2,3,	B.	41620.	60.00
6,7,8,	I	3880N.	75.00	1, W. 1-2 2	7	30258.	85.00

Dated at Didsbury this 10th day of April A.D. 1916.

A. BRUSO, Sec.-Treas.

AROUND THE TOWN

The Banks and schools will both be doing business on Arbor Day (Friday). The Banks will be open at the usual hours.

The casualty lists a day or two ago contained the name of Lloyd Shantz, nephew of Lieut. Stauffer, as being wounded.

See F. R. Bullis ad. in another column. He has something that will interest you

Mrs. D. Sinclair, Mrs. J. Mjolness and Mrs. J. Liesemer will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Huestis of the Lord's Day Alliance will hold a union meeting in the Evangelical church on Sunday afternoon next at 3 p.m. Everybody is cordially invited.

The local lodge of the I.O.O.F. and Rebekah's will attend divine service in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening next. All Oddfellows are cordially invited to attend. Members are requested to meet at the lodge rooms at 7 p.m.

The United Farmers Association of Alberta will observe the Sunday before the 24th May as a special farmers Sunday, and all ministers are requested to prepare services for the occasion. The farmers are also asked to make a special effort to attend these services.

The Mayor has received word from Supt. Weisbrod of the C.P.R. that he has ordered to be sent to Didsbury 50 Russian poplars and 40 shrubs for the park. They were unable to supply the Balm of Gilead and Spruce trees this year. The trees will be here on Thursday.

An official of the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta will be here on Monday, May 15th, in the evening at 8.30 at the schoolhouse to give an illustrated lecture on Shakespeare's Macbeth and the Merchant of Venice. A small admission fee of 10c for adults and 5c for children will be charged to cover expenses.

The regular programme of pictures will be shown at the Opera House on Saturday night and in addition Frank Henderson, the violinist, will again delight the audience with selections. Those who heard Mr. Henderson a few weeks ago will no doubt make it a point to hear him again, and those who did not should not miss a treat.

Mr. James Cruickshanks, of Hartford, Wash., a Didsbury old timer was a visitor in town this week on business. This is the first time Mr. Cruickshanks has been here since the big fire and he complimented us on the greatly improved appearance of the town. He states that they were having much warmer weather in Washington than we are getting here, but that the past winter was a severe one there, no less than four feet of snow having fallen.

Death of Mrs. W. A. Austin

The public received a shock on Tuesday morning when it was learned that Mrs. W. A. Austin, wife of W. A. Austin, the lawyer, had died suddenly at Rochester, Minn., where she had been taken by Mr. Austin to undergo an operation, just one week ago.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$1,061.70
Mrs. Wm. Mueller..... 5.00
Otto Mueller..... 3.00
William Mueller..... 2.00
A. Metzgar, per E. Berscht. 2.00
\$1,073.70

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$677.45
Belgian Relief Fund
Previously acknowledged.... \$386.80

Mr. and Mrs. Austin have made for themselves a host of friends while they have resided in Didsbury and the news came as a distinct shock to them.

Nothing is yet known as to whether the body will be brought back to Didsbury for interment.

An Exciting Chase

(Continued from page 1)
in the case of the accused local man that he could get bail in Calgary when he arrived there as there was no time to arrange same here.

The Court was held at 7.15 in the schoolhouse when the charges were read to both men, after which the Mounted Police asked for a remand of the case until Thursday, May 11th. Magistrate Osmond granted the remand.

On Monday further steps had been taken by the friends of the local man and one of the best lawyers in Calgary retained to defend him, and because of the hostile feeling which the case had aroused in town against the Mayor and Mounted Police over the action taken the case was taken out of his hands and Inspector Lindsay of the R.N.W.M.P. of Red Deer decided to handle the cases himself on Friday morning next.

The 187th Battalion is Popular

Regt. S. M. Harvey of the 187th from Red Deer arrived in town on Tuesday evening to take charge of recruiting in Didsbury and will be pleased to meet you at the municipal offices at the rear of the Union Bank.

If a number of men are secured in Didsbury they will be billeted and drilled in town until they go to camp, according to word received from headquarters. Boost for the 187th.

A band of young athletes from the Calgary Y.M.C.A. journeyed to Red Deer and enlisted in the 187th. This means that a large number of Y.M.C.A. boys will follow.

The total number now enlisted amounts to 290. This is an excellent showing for ten days recruiting.

Recruiting offices for the 187th have been opened at Olds, Didsbury, Carstairs, Acme, Carbon, Swalwell, Three Hills, Drumheller and Trochu. Prospects for the early recruiting of a Company in a very short time are excellent.

Everybody who is unable to enlist should do his bit by getting a recruit for the 187th.

Lieut.-Col. Robinson, himself a returned hero, is selecting most of his senior officers from those who have returned from the front. That is the reason of the popularity of the Battalion.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.
JOHN NIXON, J. R. GOOD,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.
A. V. BUCKLER, N.G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street. Business Phone 120 Didsbury - Alberta

W. C. GOUDER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101 Olds, Alberta

W. A. AUSTIN
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public
Special Attention paid to collections—
Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.
Didsbury - Alberta

Dr. W. G. EVANS, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon
Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street. Residence Phone 60 Office Phone 120 Didsbury - Alberta

J. L. CLARKE, M.D., L.M.C.C.
Physician & Surgeon
Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N.J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.
PHONE 128
DIDSURY, ALBERTA

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$500. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, O.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
—4392.

STRAYED

One 7 year old red Durham bull, dehorned, strayed from Sec. 30, Tp. 30, Rge. 5, west of 6th M., about January 16th. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to his recovery. G. W. WATSON, Big Prairie, Alta.